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PUBLICATIONS

OF THE

SOUTHERN HISTORY ASSOCIATION.

COLYER MERIWETHER, Editor.

ISSUED BI-MONTHLY.

CONTENTS :

	PAGE.
PUBLICATION OF CONFEDERATE ROSTERS,	149
CALHOUN BY HIS POLITICAL FRIENDS, Edited by Prof. F. W. Moore, (To be continued),	159
THE DUANE LETTERS, (To be continued),	170
A SOUTHERN SULKY RIDE, (document, concluded),	187
GENERAL JOSEPH MARTIN, (document, continued),	193
TEXAS REVOLUTIONARY SENTIMENT, (documents, continued),	200
EARLY QUAKER RECORDS IN VIRGINIA, (documents, concluded),	207
REVIEWS AND NOTICES,	214
PERIODICAL LITERATURE,	223
NOTES AND NEWS,	229

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Pursuant to a call signed by nearly a hundred representative persons of the South, the Southern History Association was organized at the Columbian University, Washington, D. C., on the evening of April 24, 1896, for the purpose of studying the history of the Southern States. In carrying out this aim an annual meeting is held, and a Bi-monthly Publication issued. The Association also desires contributions of journals, letters, manuscripts and other material towards the beginning of a collection of historical sources. It will gladly accept papers based on research and documents on all subjects touching the South.

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SOUTHERN HISTORY ASSOCIATION.

VOL. VII.

MAY, 1903.

No. 3.

PUBLICATION OF CONFEDERATE ROSTERS BY
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

The recent determination of the Secretary of War to publish, in accord with the instructions of Congress, a complete roster of the troops who served in the Confederate armies will go far towards settling the vexed question of the number of men serving in those armies and will be of immense service to the future historian and genealogist.

Secretary Root in calling this matter to the attention of Congress said the Department was constantly in receipt of appeals from State officials, historical societies and patriotic or memorial associations for transcripts of the military records of State troops, to answer which would cost more than a million dollars, so that the most economical way would be to publish a complete roster. The publication will include perhaps 30 volumes as large as the Civil War records.

The Secretary's letter to the Governors in which the scheme is outlined is as follows:

"War Department,

"Washington, D. C., *March 16, 1903.*

"To the Governor of the State of _____:

"Sir: There is a very general desire on the part of the surviving participants of the great struggle in which the country was engaged from 1861 to 1865, and on the part of the descendants of those who have passed away, for a publication that shall be accessible to the

general public and shall show the names of those who, either as officers or enlisted men, bore arms for the Union or for the Confederacy during the great war. In the opinion that this desire is one that should be gratified, and that can be gratified, in great measure at least, by compiling and publishing, as a continuation of the publication known as the 'Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies,' a complete list or roster of the officers and men who served in those armies during the Civil War, this Department recommended at the last session of Congress the enactment of a law authorizing the compilation and preparation of such a roster for publication. That recommendation was followed by the enactment of a provision of law, which was embodied in the executive, legislative and judicial appropriation act approved February 25, 1903, and which is as follows:

"That under the direction of the Secretary of War the chief of the Record and Pension Office shall compile, from such official records as are in the possession of the United States and from such other records as may be obtained by loan from the various States and other official sources, a complete roster of the officers and enlisted men of the Union and Confederate armies."

"The Department is prepared to enter at once upon the work of making the compilation thus authorized and to push it to completion as rapidly as possible. There will be little or no difficulty in making the Union part of the roster complete, but there will be great difficulty in regard to the records in the possession of this Department of the Confederacy. We wish to obtain a temporary loan of the Confederate rosters and any and all authentic Confederate records that can be found anywhere. Many of these records are in the possession of the various States and it is hoped will be made readily accessible, but there are others that are widely scattered among historical and memorial associations and private citizens. The problem of how to find and to procure the loan of these scattered records is a difficult one, but it is one that must be solved in order that the Confederate soldier shall receive the full credit that is due him in the roster that is to be compiled.

"I earnestly invite your coöperation with the Department in an effort to make this compilation as nearly complete as it is possible to make it, and I shall be glad to have the benefit of any suggestions that you can make as to the manner in which that end can best be attained. The work will be in the immediate charge of Brigadier General F. C. Ainsworth, chief of the Record and Pension Office of this Department, and I beg leave to suggest that if the plan herein outlined meets your approval you designate some official of your State to communicate with him relative to the details of the work and the steps to be taken in furtherance of it."

The plans of Brigadier General Ainsworth are given more in detail in a letter to State Auditor Dixon, to whom the work for North Carolina has been entrusted by Governor Aycock.

"In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 19th inst. [March] I beg to express the gratification of the Department at your cordial assurance of coöperation with it in the effort to make the recently authorized roster of the officers and men of the Union and Confederate armies as nearly complete as it is possible to make it, so far as North Carolina troops are concerned.

"A considerable collection of the rolls of North Carolina Confederate organizations is now in the possession of this Department. While the collection does not by any means show all the names of the officers and men who were in the Confederate service from North Carolina, and while it does not show the complete military histories of those whose names it does show, it is hoped that the list of names and the histories of individual officers and men can be made more nearly complete by record evidence obtainable from other original rolls that may now be in the possession of the State of North Carolina, or of historical societies, memorial associations and individuals of North Carolina and other States.

"The legislation authorizing the compilation of the roster is construed by the Department to restrict it, in making the compilation, to the use of original records made during the war period, and to preclude the use of the printed or manuscript copies or compilations made subsequently. For this reason and in order that there shall be no ground for doubt as to the accuracy of the proposed roster, the Department will be unable to use in the compilation any of the rosters that have heretofore been published, but must in all cases seek the original records upon which those rosters are based.

"You will readily see that, in order that the compilation now in progress shall be as nearly perfect as it is possible to make it, it is essential that the War Department shall obtain the temporary loan for the purpose of copying, of any original official rolls, lists or other documents that show the names of Confederate officers and men and that are now in the custody of State officials, historical or memorial associations, public or private libraries, or that are in the possession of private citizens.

"It is impracticable for the War Department to communicate with the various holders of these scattered records, and consequently the Department must rely upon each State to collect by loan or otherwise, such records of its own or other Confederate organizations as may be obtainable within the State, and to forward the collection when completed to this Department, by which the records will be copied and returned to the State with the least possible delay. Of course the express charges incident to shipping records to and from the State will be defrayed by the Department.

"Permit me to suggest, if the plan herein outlined meets with your approval, that you take such steps, through the public press and otherwise, as you deem to be advisable and proper to give the plan wide publicity, and to enable you to gather together all original Confederate records that can be collected in your State by loan or otherwise.

"If it occurs to you that a different plan from that indicated herein should be adopted, or if during the progress of the work you can make any suggestion tending to facilitate or improve it, you

will confer a favor upon the Department and myself by advising me freely and fully with regard to your views."

The subject has prompted a slight inquiry into what has already been done by the various States of the Confederacy towards preserving the records of their troops.

In March the editor addressed a note to the Secretary of State, to the leading historical authority in the State, and to others asking two questions: 1. What has your State done towards getting her Confederate rosters in shape and ready for publication? 2. What has it published of those rosters up to the present time?

The answers are printed below seriatim:

ALABAMA. Thomas M. Owen, Esq., Director of the Department of Archives and History, writes under date of April 8:

Replying to your postal I beg to say (1) Alabama has in this Department partial rosters of her troops in the Confederate States army, which have been augmented from time to time by the gift of others, both before and since the formation of the Department, and (2) nothing has heretofore been done looking to the publication of our rosters, except the enactment of the provisions on the subject to be found in sub-division 4 of section 3, and in section 6 of the act of establishment.¹

You may find in the second volume of the *Transactions* of the Alabama Historical Society, a full account of W. H. Fowler's efforts

¹(4). He shall have the control and direction of the work and operations of the Department, he shall preserve its collections, care for the official archives that may come into its custody, collect as far as possible all materials bearing upon the history of the State, and of the territory included therein, from the earliest times, prepare the biennial register hereinafter provided, diffuse knowledge in reference to the history and resources of the State; and he is charged with the particular duty of gathering data concerning Alabama soldiers in the war between the States.

SECTION 6. Be it further enacted, That the Department is charged with the duty of making special effort to collect data in reference to soldiers from Alabama in the war between the States, both from the War Department at Washington, and also from private individuals, and to cause the same to be prepared for publication as speedily as possible.

toward the collection of the records of our troops during the struggle. Examine the sub-division on page 328 *et seq.* of the *Report* of the Alabama Historical Commission for further data on the subject, the extent of our rosters, etc.

Since entering upon my work as the Director of the Department, I have collected a large number of original or contemporary records. What we had on hand, together with the use of what is in the War Department, we expected to publish in the next two or three years.

The recent law of Congress, however, providing for the compilation and publication by the United States Government of all the rosters of both armies, will preclude the necessity of any further action on our part looking to State publication. The Governor of Alabama has directed me as the head of this Department to extend the fullest coöperation to the War Department in its plans. I am preparing to place in the hands of Col. F. C. Ainsworth all of our records, and shall probably visit Washington in the coming May for that purpose.

Just one year ago, in April, 1901, I visited the War Department with a view to arranging to secure copies of what records they had in reference to Alabama troops, for publication under our first plan above outlined. I then discovered that the Department was loath to permit us to secure copies, although we had the right to them under the law. Colonel A. told me that it was his desire to round out the work already begun in the "Official Records," by publishing the personnel of both armies. He then intimated that it would be *many years* before the work was undertaken. I urged *immediate* action, and to that end talked to Senator Pettus, of the committee on military affairs of the Senate, as well as to other Senators. Later, after a conference with me on the subject, Hon. Dunbar Rowland, Director of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, visited Washington on a like mission. He met practically the same reception as I did, but his urgency was productive of the *enactment of the provision under which this compilation is to be made*, and Senator Jones, of Arkansas, introduced the amendment to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, which is now the law. While the plan looking to the publication of these records was not a new one, yet I think to Mr. Rowland and the coöperation of Southern Senators must be accredited the honor of *initiating* the present legislation. More remotely my visits to Washington, antedating Mr. Rowland's by only three or four months, had its influence. * * * * *

FLORIDA. Mr. J. Clifford R. Foster, Adjutant General, writes under date of April 9:

Your letter of March 26th to the Secretary of State has been referred by him to this office for reply. In answer to your inquiries beg to say that this State has, as yet, done nothing toward compiling rosters of those of her soldiers who served in the Confederate army. The Legislature now in session has been petitioned to take the matter up, but it is impossible to say what will be done. The records in this office are very incomplete.

GEORGIA. Question 1, nothing; question 2, nothing.

KENTUCKY. Mr. Ed. Porter Thompson, Jr., writes from the Adjutant General's office, March 31, 1903:

The Legislature of 1902 ordered the Adjutant General to get together all obtainable data in regard to the Kentuckians who did service with the Confederate army during the War of 1861-65. We have been at this work for some months past and have on hand a great deal of material, but, as yet none of it has been put into proper form, and it will be some time before it is ready for the printer.

LOUISIANA. The secretary to the Governor writes, April 7:

Replying to your letter of March 26, 1903, which has been referred to me by the Secretary of State, I beg to inform you that thus far the State has gone no farther in the matter of the roster of its Confederate troops than to open correspondence with General F. C. Ainsworth, Chief of Record and Pension Division, War Department, Washington, D. C. Most of the original rosters of these troops are at Washington and General Ainsworth, under recent legislation of Congress, is to conduct the compilation and publication of these rosters. Such original rosters as may be found in the State will be sent to General Ainsworth.

Mr. William Beer, librarian of the Howard Memorial Library, of New Orleans, writes March 27:

The Confederate Memorial Hall contains numerous rosters which were shown to, and listed by, General Marcus Wright, in 1895. Since that date numerous rosters have been received, and are listed in manuscript by Colonel Chalaron, who is in charge of the collection. None of these have ever been printed. The War Office possesses numerous rosters of which at present no list is held in Louisiana, consequently there is no one at present knowing exactly what rosters can be used for the intended publication under governmental editorship.

MISSOURI.—No report.

MARYLAND.—Mr. William L. Ritter, Secretary of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States in the State of Maryland, writes, April 17:

Replying to your letter of the 6th inst., will say that the State of Maryland, to the best of my knowledge, has done nothing in the way of gathering, compiling or printing the rosters of her troops in the Confederate armies.

This Society, through its President, General Bradley T. Johnson, had all the Maryland Confederate muster rolls on file in Washington, D. C., copied and placed at the Maryland Line Confederate Soldiers' Home, Pikesville, Md., where they can be seen by any one who feels an interest in them.

MISSISSIPPI.—Prof. F. L. Riley, of the University of Mississippi, writes, March 26:

Replying to your inquiry of the 23d inst., I beg to say that the *Report of the Mississippi Historical Commission*, pages 290-3, represents the beginning of an effort to work the Confederate records of Mississippi. Since that time some progress has been made by the Department of Archives and History of this State. An effort is being made by our representatives in Congress to get an appropriation for publishing rosters of Confederate troops, including those of Mississippi.

In the *Gulf States Historical Magazine* for September, 1902, pp. 147-9, is an account of the recovery of the muster and pay rolls with detailed historical facts of the troops furnished by the State of Mississippi to the army of the Confederate States. When the Federal troops were about to capture the city of Jackson, in May, 1863, the military records were put into the hands of the Masons who stored them with their archives in the city hall and county court house. Here they remained for 39 years. As they were stored here about May, 1863, it is manifestly impossible for them to be complete.

NORTH CAROLINA.—As early as 1882 this State printed its *Roster of Troops* in the war between the States in four volumes. They extended to 2548 pages and were edited by Maj. John W. Moore. They were made up from the North Carolina Roll of Honor which was prepared by Major James H. Foote in 1864 and written in blank books that ran the blockade from England; from the muster rolls of North Carolina troops in the Confederate service which were captured in Richmond in 1865 and are now in the War Department at Washington. But many of these were imperfect; many omitted names and scarcely one had full accounts of

casualties. There have also been grave complaints as to the character and manner of editing, the statements having been made that the editor recklessly substituted the names of other officers when the proper ones were found to be missing from particular organizations. Many company lists could not be found and the whole of the 68th regiment is missing. Some months ago, Dr. B. F. Dixon, State Auditor and a Confederate veteran, began to collect materials looking towards a more complete and accurate roster for the State. He has now been appointed by the Governor to assist General Ainsworth. There are doubtless many original company muster rolls scattered throughout the State. There are a number in the Trinity College Library and some twenty-five or thirty in possession of the writer.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—General Hugh L. Farley, who died on Sept. 30, 1897, had been officially engaged for several years in collecting materials in regard to the part of South Carolina in the Civil War. He was succeeded in office by Col. John Peyre Thomas. His annual report appeared in the *Charleston News and Courier* for Dec. 22, 1898. In it he reports that he had collected "all the Confederate rolls proper, infantry, cavalry and artillery, including field and staff of regiments and battalions," and the "rolls of eighty companies of State troops as well as a number of rolls of various kinds outside of the regular organization, but closely identified therewith, making a grand total of 598 in all." He finds a total enrollment of 67,000 officers and men and as a number were not enrolled the grand total will probably extend to 74,000. He urges that these rolls be printed by the State. Professor W. J. Rivers, the first State historian of South Carolina had also compiled the records of some 12,000 Confederate soldiers from South Carolina.

In the *News and Courier* of April 5, 1903, Colonel Thomas gives a full sketch of the effort to get the Confederate rosters published. His statement may be condensed as follows:

The first public movement was made in 1862, and again in 1864 by the legislative appointment of Prof. W. J. Rivers for compiling data. After the close of the struggle, the matter was advanced by the voluntary association of Confederate survivors until the task was again assumed by the government in 1893 when General J. B. Kershaw was chosen for the duty on regular salary. He was succeeded by General H. L. Farley and then Col. Thomas. Under their efforts five bound volumes of rolls have been gathered and are now deposited in the Capitol.

The collection must be nearly complete, but it seems ungracious that the Legislature cut off even the pittance the historian received, \$40 monthly. But so devoted was Colonel Thomas to the cause that he served a year for nothing. Colonel Thomas urges that the State continue its efforts to carry out the original purpose in the act of 1891 to publish not only the names of the men but the descriptive part to show the records of each, both officer and private, and appropriate sketches of the various commands from the State so as to indicate the part of the State in the Civil War.

TENNESSEE.—Mr. A. V. Goodpasture, editor of the *American Historical Magazine*, writes, March 17:

Tennessee has done nothing towards getting the roster of her Confederate soldiers in shape, and, of course, has taken no steps towards having them printed. Dr. J. Berrien Lindsley, in his *Military Annals of Tennessee* (Confederate), has preserved much of that sort of matter.

TEXAS.—Mr. C. W. Raines, Librarian of Texas, writes, March 27:

In reply to your card of the 23d inst., will say that the Adjutant General of Texas is now looking up the rosters of the Confederate troops from our State with a view to coöperation with the Honorable Secretary of War. From present appearances, it seems that Texas is going to make a very poor showing, as but few Confederate muster rolls have been found in our archives. They must have disappeared in reconstruction times.

VIRGINIA.—No report.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Mr. A. S. Hutson, Assistant Adjutant General, writes, March 30:

Your letter of March 26th, addressed to Honorable Secretary of State, has been referred to this office, for reply of which I have the honor to advise you that this department is making preparations as speedily as possible for the Secretary of War, Washington, D. C., of such information as I can possibly gather, relative to Confederate rosters of soldiers during the Civil War, so they can be compiled by the War Department.

Up to the present time, this State has never published any roster of the above and you can readily see that it is quite a task to gather up any information from the various Confederate camps in this State.

CALHOUN AS SEEN BY HIS POLITICAL FRIENDS :
LETTERS OF DUFF GREEN, DIXON H. LEWIS
RICHARD K. CRALLÉ DURING THE PE-
RIOD FROM 1831 TO 1848.

EDITED BY FREDERICK W. MOORE, PH. D., VANDERBILT
UNIVERSITY.

(To be continued.)

Duff Green, famous as the editor of the once powerful "Telegraph," Dixon H. Lewis, Congressman from Alabama, and Richard K. Crallé, editor of political papers in Lynchburg, Richmond and Washington, Chief Clerk in the Department of State under Calhoun, and editor of Calhoun's Works, were close personal and political friends of the great South Carolinian. Their letters to each other abound in personal references to him and to the political life of the times in which he was an important, and, to them at least, the foremost figure. The extracts from their letters, which are printed below, have been edited because of the interest which it was believed that students of Calhoun and his times would have in them. In making these selections the editor has endeavored to include everything which could possibly be of real political significance or interpretative value. But he has not scrupled to exclude those letters and parts of letters which had no such bearing or were mere repetition or expansion of ideas already clearly set forth. He has ventured to summarize a few passages. But the most of what has been prepared for print he has copied from the manuscript *verbatim et literatim* to the best of his knowledge and belief and skill in deciphering.

The manuscript originals, where not otherwise indicated, are the property of Rev. G. G. Smith, D. D., Vineville, Macon, Ga. A few, marked "Denny Coll.," are the property of Professor Collins Denny, of Vanderbilt University.

The history of the manuscripts is briefly as follows: Not far from 1870 the widow of Mr. Crallé deposited a quantity of her late husband's papers with Captain A. F. Mathews, of Lewisburg, W. Va., with whom they remained many years. About six years ago the Rev. Dr. Smith, of Macon, Ga., examined and assorted the collection. A few letters of a very private and personal nature were left with Captain Mathews to be destroyed. Dr. Smith took one hundred and sixty-five letters, addressed to Mr. Crallé by various correspondents, practically all that can ever be of any great value; and the rest of the papers, consisting chiefly of accounts, and of scraps of compositions on political and religious subjects in the handwriting of Mr. Crallé, was lately given by Captain Mathews to Professor Denny.

The following sketches will give an idea of the careers and characters of the three correspondents:

DUFF GREEN.

Duff Green was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, on August 15, 1791. His father was William Green, a Revolutionary soldier, and his grandmother was a cousin of George Washington. His mother was related to Humphrey Marshall. On his twenty-first birthday he enlisted in the war of 1812.

Some time after the war, he removed to Missouri and took part in the organization of that State. He was a colonel of militia, a member of the Missouri Constitutional Convention and a Senator in the State Legislature in 1823. In the same year he became editor of the St. Louis "Enquirer." It is said of him that he organized the first line of stage coaches west of the Mississippi river and that he had a large law practice.

He went to Washington in 1825 and purchased the "United States Daily Telegraph," a daily paper, which he ran as an opposition paper for the next few years, and in the columns of which he denounced Clay's alleged bargain with peculiar relentlessness and supported Andrew Jackson for the presidency.

After the election of Jackson, and until the spring of 1831, the "United States Telegraph" was recognized as the administration organ and Green himself was considered one of the most influential members of the "Kitchen Cabinet." During this period the newspaper was very profitable. In the spring of 1831 came the publication of the Seminole correspondence and the definitive rupture between Jackson and Calhoun. Green took sides with Calhoun, and the letters herewith printed show how devoted he was to Calhoun personally and to Calhoun's political ideas and ambitions as long as that great statesman lived.

Another paper was set up and made the administration organ after the defection of Green, and he and his paper speedily lost prestige and influence and experienced many vicissitudes. In 1835 the "Telegraph" and the "Mirror" were merged, but the "Telegraph" was still published under its old name as late as 1836. In 1838 Green was publishing a weekly paper, called the "Reformer," and a daily paper. But whether the latter was called "Reformer" or "Telegraph" is not quite clear. R. K. Crallé was the editor.

Meanwhile, and even as early as 1835 at least, Green was seeking to establish a chartered book, textbook, and newspaper publishing enterprise; and he was also working up an interest in some coal and iron property in Virginia, in which he had rights. He went to Europe, on a mission for President Tyler, it is said, and on his return, he and Chevalier Wyckoff published a free trade paper in New York, called "The Republic." But the enterprise was soon abandoned. In 1844, while Calhoun was Secretary of State, he went to Texas as consul and thence to Mexico as a special bearer of dispatches, but returned to the United States and gave up the consulship before his name had been sent in to the Senate for confirmation. On a few other occasions he was employed for special missions by later Presidents.

In 1848 Green became interested in contracts for the construction of a railroad from Richmond, Virginia, to Knoxville, Tennessee, and also for the construction of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad. About 1852 or 1853 he settled near Dalton, in Whitfield county, Georgia, and engaged in business with his son-in-law, who was the son of Mr. Calhoun. A favorite idea of his was the development of Dalton into a city of great importance.

No references to his experiences during the period of the Civil War have been found. He was a delegate in 1869 to the Industrial Convention, which was held in Memphis, Tennessee, and was attended by delegates from New York and other States, North and South. He died in Dalton after an illness of several weeks, on June 10, 1875, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. His wife was Lucretia Edwards, daughter of Hon. N. Edwards, who was at one time Governor of Illinois.¹

DIXON HALL LEWIS.

Dixon Hall Lewis was born in Hancock county, Georgia, August 10, 1802. He was educated at Mt. Zion Academy, where Senator W. T. Colquitt was one of his fellow pupils and where he left a reputation for brightness and intellectual promise, though he was not considered a very close student. Later he attended South Carolina College and graduated from this institution in 1820 with the B. A. degree. While still in his minority he went to Alabama and settled first in Autauga county and later and permanently in that part of Montgomery county which afterwards became Lowndes county. Here he studied law and was admitted to the bar. Politics, however, became his profession.

In 1825 he was elected to the State Legislature from Montgomery county and from that time until his death in 1848 he was continuously in public service. For three successive sessions, in 1826, 1827 and 1828, he was a member of the Alabama State Legislature by the annual choice of the people of Montgomery county. For eight successive Congresses, from 1829 to 1844, he represented the people of Montgomery District in the national House of Representatives. In 1844, upon the resignation of Senator William R. King to become Minister to France, the Governor appointed Mr. Lewis to be United States Senator. The Legislature of Alabama promptly elected him to serve out the remainder of Senator King's term and, in the fall of 1847, re-elected him for the term which began on March 4, 1847. Senator King had meanwhile returned from his mission and was a candidate before the Legislature against Lewis. Only on the eighteenth ballot did he withdraw.

Mr. Lewis was a State rights man and a strict constructionist, and as such he opposed national banks and internal improvements at national expense. He favored Van Buren's independent treasury plan and he was a free trader. He was also pronounced in his attitude on the slavery question and on the public land question he was a strong advocate of the equitable interests of the new States. He was an intimate personal friend of John C. Calhoun and was generally in full political accord with him also.

¹ Compiled from: National Encyclopaedia of American Biography, the Memphis "Avalanche," June 15, 1875, and the Atlanta "Constitution," of June 11, 1875.

Mr. Lewis was a member of the Committee on Manufactures and of the Committee on Indian Affairs in the first session of the 22d Congress, and the chairman of the later committee in the second session of this Congress and the first session of the next. Again during the last session of the 25th Congress he was a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs. He was twice a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, once in the first regular session of the 27th Congress, 1841-2, and again in the first session of the 28th Congress, 1843-4. In the less numerous Senate more committee business was given to him. He was on the Committees on Roads and Canals, Patent and Patent Office, and Library one session each. He was twice a member and once chairman of the Committee on "Retrenchment." In the 29th Congress he was on the Committee on Finances, and was serving as its acting chairman at the time the Walker tariff was passed and was the regular chairman in the next session.

In the first session of the 26th Congress he came at one time within four votes of being elected speaker. This was the Congress in which the organization of the House was delayed by the struggle over the disputed New Jersey credentials. When at last the balloting for speaker began, on December 14, 1839, the Whig strength was concentrated on John Bell and the Democratic on J. W. Jones, of Virginia, but neither had a majority. On the third ballot the most of the Whigs voted for W. C. Dawson, of Georgia; and on the fourth the bulk of the Democratic vote was divided between R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, and Mr. Lewis. On the eighth ballot Lewis received 113 votes in a total of 233, but on the eleventh Hunter received 119, two more than a majority.

Though the amount of committee work which he did was not very large, and though he took a less prominent position on the floor than might be expected of one who had served so long he must yet be reckoned one of the most influential men in party councils on his side of the House.

His position on the tariff question endeared him to the commercial men of New York City and it was as their guest that he went to that city in the fall of 1848. While there he was seized with an acute and unexpected illness and died on October 25. Two days later his funeral was attended by representative citizens and municipal officers of the city. He was buried in Greenwood cemetery on a lot that was donated; but the other funeral and monumental expenses were defrayed by the family.

At his death he left a widow (the daughter of General John A. Elmore, a Revolutionary officer) and six children. He suffered throughout his life from an excessive weight of flesh. When twenty-one years old he weighed 330 pounds and at his death his weight was scarcely under 450 pounds. He was obliged to provide himself with special furniture wherever he was for his own comfort and safety, and when traveling in public conveyances he was accustomed to engage accommodations for two passengers for his own use.¹

¹ Compiled from Appleton's *Cyclopedia of American Biography*, the *Congressional Globe*, and a letter from a grandson, Mr. D. H. Lewis, of Waverly, Texas.

RICHARD KENNER CRALLÉ.

"Richard Kenner Crallé, who was born in Lynchburg county, Va., in 1800 was the eldest son of Richard Kenner Crallé, Sr., and his wife Lucy (Jones) Crallé. On the paternal side he was descended from the Kenners and Balls of Northumberland and Westmoreland counties in the same State; and on the maternal side was a great-grandson of Peter Jones, of Dinwiddie county, who was an engineer in the exploration of the Dismal Swamp conducted by Col. Wm. Byrd and for whom Col. Byrd named the city of Petersburg, Va.¹

"Mr. Crallé after preparatory education was a student at William and Mary College, receiving honorable mention there in 1821 for progress in his studies, but owing to loss of the college books there is no record of date of entrance, or of length of stay or of his graduation; thereafter adopting the law as a profession he was duly admitted to the bar of his native county, but his decided literary bent soon led him to abandon his profession and to devote most of his after life to pursuits in harmony with that inclination.

"On February 5th, 1829, he married Judith Scott, daughter of Dr. Jno. Jordan Cabell, of Lynchburg, Va., and his wife, Henry Anne (Davies) Cabell, by whom he had two daughters, but one of whom survived and left descendants. Mrs. Judith S. Crallé died in 1835, and about 1842, he married for his second wife Elizabeth Morris, a descendant of Richard Morris, of Hanover county, Va., of which union there are sons and daughters now living.

"Mr. Crallé, through the influence of his first wife, became a devout receiver of the doctrines and philosophy of the New Jerusalem Church (Swedenborgian) in which faith he continued during his life and to the service of which he devoted, to a considerable extent, the use of his graceful and accomplished, and not infrequently caustic, pen. He also was the author of a number of lyrical poems, some of which were published anonymously, but most of them remained in the original MSS. in the possession of his family.

"In politics Mr. Crallé was a Democrat, and for years was engaged as editor of various newspapers published in the interests of his party, first the 'Jeffersonian and Virginia Times,' owned by his father-in-law, Dr. Cabell, in Lynchburg; subsequently in Richmond, and finally in Washington, where he first formed, I think, his personal acquaintance with Mr. J. C. Calhoun. Upon the latter's appointment to the portfolio of the Secretary of State by Mr. Tyler, Mr. Crallé yielded to Mr. Calhoun's personal solicitation and accepted the chief clerkship under him, chiefly for the purpose of aiding in the correspondence with the representative of Great Britain in regard to the establishment of the northwestern boundary line between this country and Canada.

"When Mr. Calhoun returned to the Senate in 1845 Mr. Crallé resigned his position. Thereafter his life was passed uneventfully, except for his work as Mr. Calhoun's literary executor in the publication of the well-known works of the Carolina statesman issued from the Appleton house.

¹See Westover MSS.

"Mr. Crallé was a man of exceptionally refined, even fastidious, nature and life, in no respect fitted for the practical life of a politician, whose practices, even such as are not equivocal from a moral standpoint, were utterly repugnant to the feelings of one whose proper field of activity was the library and who found in the companionship of his wife and children and a few chosen friends of similar tastes, all the human association his appetite craved. Utterly intolerant of vice, even in the mildest forms and of the coarseness which is so often its outward sign, the charm which Mr. Calhoun had for him was evidently that statesman's personal purity and intellectual refinement rather than their coincidence of political faith.

"Mr. Crallé occasionally talked with that conversational eloquence for which he was noted to Mr. Calhoun upon what he deemed the most important as it was the most interesting of all topics, the system of theology and philosophy taught in the New Jerusalem Church. From an auditor of some of these conversations, I have heard that Mr. Calhoun was deeply impressed and expressed regretfully his inability to give the subject that study and reflection which were engrossed by the cares of his public life.

"Mr. Crallé divided his residence after Mr. Calhoun's death between Lynchburg and his estate of 'Meadow Grove' in Greenbrier county. From this last named home he was compelled by the military operations in 1863 to remove his family for security to Lunenburg county and here, at the home of a brother, he was stricken with paralysis, to which he succumbed June 10, 1864."¹

CALHOUN AS SEEN BY HIS POLITICAL FRIENDS.

[With regard to the following it is important to bear in mind that the "Seminole Correspondence" was published in February, 1831, and early in April following the reorganization of the cabinet was begun.]

From—Duff Green.

To—Messrs. Cabell & Co, Editors *Jeffersonian*, Lynchburg, Va.

Dated—Washington, April 16, 1831.

Confidential.

Mortified that his "motives and character are misconceived," he professes to have acted in the belief that "adherence to the principles of *our* political faith would *best* ad-

¹ Mr. Richard K. Campbell, an officer in the United States Bureau of Immigration, Washington, D. C., kindly furnished this sketch of his grandfather, Mr. R. K. Crallé.

vance his private interests, and most promote the public good;" and regrets that the newspaper press has fallen to "mere printers," subservient to "politicians who unknown to the public use its columns for mere *individual* purposes."

The "opposition" has ceased to attack him while and because they think he is assailing Jackson.

He must and will expose VanBuren's factional manipulation of the spoils of office.

From—Duff Green.

To—Doctor Cabell, Lynchburg, Va.

Dated—Washington, June 4, 1831.

Shows that Green has in mind a purpose to bring out Calhoun as a candidate [for the presidency].

From—J. J. Cabell & Co. [In Crallé's handwriting.]

To—Duff Green, Washington.

Dated—Lynchburg, Va., June [11 ?], 1831.

Green's letter of June 4 acknowledged.

"The untiring efforts of Jackson and Clay men here require our utmost exertions to sustain our grounds. Of the two, the former are probably the most inimical though fewer in number."

The President is "the *acknowledged enemy*," and the Vice-President is "the *last hope* of the old Republican party."

"We never saw nor had the least intercourse directly or indirectly with" Calhoun. "But we feel the firmest assurance that upon his future success hangs the principles of the Old Republican Party—perhaps the security of the popular liberties, and the permanency of our institutions."

The plan to bring out Calhoun for the presidency canvassed. [Denny Coll.]

From—Duff Green.

To—Cabell, Esq., Editor of the *Jeffersonian*, Lynchburg, Va.

Dated—Washington, June 21, 1831.

Relating incidents of a bloodless scene in Treasury Building on June 20 between Eaton and Ingham, the sequel to Ingham's refusal to accept Eaton's challenge to a duel.

The Clintonians in New York and Ingham in Pennsylvania counted on to support Calhoun's candidacy.

From—Duff Green.

To—Messrs. Cabell & Co., Editors [*Jeffersonian*] *Republican*, Lynchburg, Va.

Dated—June 26, 1831, Washington.

Favorable outlook for Calhoun's nomination.

Loss of not to exceed 400 subscribers to the *Telegraph* since the adjournment of Congress.

From—Duff Green.

To—Messrs. Cabell & Co., Editors *Jeffersonian*, Lynchburg, Va.

Dated—Washington, July 17, 1831.

Prospects for Calhoun's nomination continue bright.

Effect of the Eaton affair and Cabinet crisis on Jackson's political standing.

Suggestion that Cabell & Co. move their press to Richmond the better to cope with Ritchie.

From—Duff Green.

To—The Editor of the *Jeffersonian*, Lynchburg, Va.

Dated—Washington, August 7, 1831.

Mr. Gilmer having failed in his plan to start the *Times* in Richmond, the editor of the *Jeffersonian* is urged to take up the enterprise for political reasons.

Green has "numerous letters" and "new facts" to show that Virginia cannot support Jackson.

From—Duff Green.

To—Col. S. A. Storrow, Culpeper Court House, Va.

Dated—Washington, August 9, 1831.

Recommending the editor of the Lynchburg *Jeffersonian* as the best man to start the new press in Richmond.

Calhoun's address has appeared and Virginia must "rally for her principles."

From—Duff Green.

To—R. H. [sic] Crallé, Lynchburg, Va.

Dated—Washington, August 16, 1831.

Favorable news from the August elections.

Important for Virginia to anticipate McLean's friends and come out for Calhoun at once.

From—Duff Green.

To—R. K. Crallé, Lynchburg, Va.

Dated—Washington, August 21, 1831.

"Mr. Calhoun's address was like a shock produced by the cold bath. His friends had been taught to believe that he was not a nullifier little considering what the term implied. They expected him to denounce the doctrine because they supposed that he knew that such a measure would promote his popularity; and without knowing the man or examining his position they were shocked to find that he had not availed himself of the occasion to make himself popular. But the shock has been felt and the healthful glow follows. The opposition cannot find material to censure. Even the *Globe* is compelled to put into his mouth the *sentiments* of his enemies, and all are surprised to see that *nullification*, if this be the monster, it (sic) is nothing more than the doctrine of Virginia & of the Republican party. You see that even Ritchie has been compelled to adopt his creed & to hope for its success."

Green's calculation is that "opposition to Genl. Jackson" will suffice to throw the Clay men, alarmed at the unfavorable outcome of the August elections, on "the candidate of Virginia;" that Calhoun is the "*only* man" who can take

the Southern vote; and that the antimasonic influence will turn New England to Calhoun.

"Our strong ground is that the tendency of Genl. Jackson's administration has been the organization of the Country into too hostile personal factions, that the strife for office has endangered the constitution, and that the selection of the third candidate who will administer the govt in justice & moderation is rendered necessary. That under such considerations the withdrawal of Mr. Clay will leave Genl. Jackson no apology for continuing as a candidate except his desire to gratify his personal favorites and to appoint his successor which it is the incumbent duty of the people to defeat."

From—Duff Green.

To—R. K. Crallé, Lynchburg, Va.

Dated—Washington, Sept. 5, 1831.

Green, on the eve of his departure for the North on political business and with special reference to conferences with the Antimasons, emphatically reiterates his conviction of the necessity of the immediate nomination of Calhoun by the people or the press of Virginia.

"The strong point to urge constantly is that Mr. Calhoun's proposition is in favor of Union. That Ritchie & Gales & Webster admit the *right* of resistance but insist that such resistance would be disunion. They therefore admit the right of *disunion* and Ritchie avows that unless the Tariff is repealed it will justify resistance. Whereas Mr. Calhoun's doctrine avows the right of resistance, and *denies* the right of oppression, and the only difference between him & Ritchie & Gales is that whilst they admi[t] the right of resistance on the part of the states they also claim the right of oppression for the Federal government. Preposterous!! We should argue that Mr. Calhoun's doctrine denies to the Federal Govt. none of its legitimate powers.—It denies its

right to oppress and even concedes that if it be done by a majority of $\frac{3}{4}$ of the states."

From—Duff Green.

To—R. K. Crallé, Lynchburg, Va.

Dated—New York, September 11, 1831.

"The Antimasons are afraid that Virginia will not sustain Mr. Calhoun's 'Sentiments' & are much inclined to nominate McLean. This Clay's friends here will oppose. They despair of Clay & are resolved to go for Mr. Calhoun."

"The Antimasonic nomination is all that is wanting to put Clay out of the field & to elect Calhoun. Much depends on your state. Send us some good & true men to Baltimore by the 26th."

From—Duff Green.

To—R. K. Crallé, Kanawha Salines or Lynchburg, Va.

Dated—Steamboat Wm. Penn, below Philadelphia [October] 4, 1831; mailed at Baltimore, Oct. 6.

"The nomination of Mr. Wirt [by the Antimasons in Convention at Baltimore on September 26] was brought about by the friends of Mr. Calhoun, under the expectation that Virginia will be true to her principles—and the time has come when we cannot move without your press at Richmond."

"But for the cry of Nullification Mr. Calhoun would have been nominated by the Antimasons * * * Many of Clay's friends prefer Calhoun to Wirt."

"I have only to add that the anti-tariff party are resolved to unite as one man against the tariff as *unconstitutional* & oppressive."

From—Duff Green.

To—R. K. Crallé, Lynchburg, Va.

Dated—Washington, October 11, 1831.

The funds necessary for starting the Richmond press are placed at Crallé's disposal, "through Gov. Floyd."

(To be continued.)

THE DUANE LETTERS.

(To be continued.)

[Through the kindness of Dr. Thomas Featherstonhaugh, Washington, D. C., the Association has come into possession of some interesting selections from the large correspondence of Judge James Duane, which have never before been made public. They bear on Revolutionary, Southern and early educational history. The first instalment, that in this issue, relates largely to Duane himself, at the same time throwing light on the life of the day. The originals have been stored away in old hide-covered trunks all these years in the Duane Mansion, Duanesburgh, N. Y. This mansion was not the residence of James Duane, but was built by his daughter, Catharine Livingston Duane, and is now owned by the Featherstonhaugh family, which is directly descended from Judge Duane.

The letters are well preserved and many of them look as fresh as though written a few months ago. Among them may be seen the handwriting of many of the prominent men of the time, such as Aaron Burr, Alexander Hamilton, Generals John Stark, Horatio Gates, Philip Schuyler, Chancellor R. R. Livingston, Philip Livingston, Samuel Chase, Sir William Johnson, etc.

The letters need no editing and are presented as written, preserving the capitalization, punctuation and orthography of the original manuscripts.

James Duane was born in New York city on February 6th, 1732. After a liberal education he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1754. In 1759 he married Mary, a daughter of Robert Livingston, then proprietor of the Livingston Manor. He devoted himself to the practice of his profession and was engaged in most of the important causes of his time. He was a member of the Continental Congress during its whole existence, and served as a member of the Provincial Congress of New York. He was also a member of the committee of safety and many other important committees of the Revolutionary period. In 1784 he was appointed mayor of New York by the Governor upon the petition of the common council, in which it is said: "No one is better qualified, so none will be more acceptable to us and our constituents at large than Mr. Duane. Few have sacrificed more or deserve better from their country." For more than five years James Duane fulfilled the varied duties of mayor of his native city, and among these duties was that of holding a mayor's court.

In 1787 he was a member of the Philadelphia convention to consider the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, where he both spoke and voted for its adoption.

In 1789 he was nominated by Washington as district judge and served as such for five years. His letter to his wife announcing this nomination, copied from the original manuscript, is found farther on.

Somewhat broken in health from his many years of arduous pub-

lic service, in 1794 he addressed a letter to the President announcing his wishes to resign his judgeship and retire to Duaneburgh. On April 8th of this year his resignation was accepted and his successor appointed. In leaving New York he presented Gramercy Park, which was a part of his estate, to the city, and resigned as warden of Trinity church. He then devoted himself to settling his almost wild land in Duaneburgh. He built and endowed a church, which is still in use, and beneath which his body rests. He commenced to build a magnificent house not far from the church, but just as the foundation which still stands, was completed, this earnest and upright patriot died suddenly on February 1st, 1797.]

ABRAM DUANE TO JAMES DUANE.

LONDON, 14th March, 1761.

DEAR BROTHER Your favors of the 19th Sep^r and 4th January 1761 I received with pleasure I wrote you a long letter by the Earl of Leicester Packett, (If I mistake not her name) who was lately taken by a French Frigate, and carried Into France. I am Sorry to Inform you, that my Situation is the same, as when I wrote you last. I have Endeavour'd to go on the Expedition, which will sail in a few days, for the, Mauritius, in the East Indies, But cannot get a Sufficient Recommendation, to the Commanding Officer, as I have no Friends in Power. Cap^t Tyrell is still Unemploy'd, and will Remain so Unless they Promote him to an Admiral, or give him a Separate Command, the Latter he will Scarcely Obtain, as he has no Friends to support him, Notwithstanding he is so much Esteemed for Humanity, Good Sence, Bravery, Diligence, Capacity, and in Short every accomplishment necessary for a Gentleman and an Officer. If a man at Present, has Parliamentary Interest, he is promoted, without the least Scrutiny, into his Merit, or Charecter. I have been near 16 years In the Service, at a Great Expence, and for what I know, If I behave well, and live long Enough, I may double that number of years upon the same Conditions, Chance and only Chance, may turn the Scales, But I am very Dubious of Her, as she is Sworn foe, to my most Inveterate Sister, Miss Fortune, who Seldom re-

signs her Connections. Judge my Dear Brother, How unhappy I must be under those Circumstances tho it avails me nothing, all the comfort I have is Reflecting on an Old, though Vulgar Proverb, Vez, It's a Long Lane that has no turning. I seem to be in that Identical Lane. I Cannot agree with you, in one part of your last letter, where you Say, Prudence and Industry Seldom fail of Bringing us to the attainment of the object of our Pursuit, I Presume you, as well as myself, have seen many Prudent and Industrious People, Reduced to the Greatest Misfortune, whilst the most Careless and Abandon'd have been in the most Thriving Circumstance, don't Imagine I am not an Advocate for the Former. But much is owing to Chance, and more Especially the Road that I Have Unluckily Pursued, and must Continue, If I can't Get on board a Flagg shortly, I must and will get In a Private Ship, as I don't Chuse to be Idle on Shore. I never in y^e least accus'd you of not Remitting Punctually the monies advanced me by S^r W^m Baker, as you seem to Hint, far from it. I am Greatly Obliged to you, for your Exactness, the last forty Pounds I borrow'd of him y^e 10th December which I hope will be Remitted to him as soon as you Receive Advice of it. You say the last £50 Came a little unseasonably, I am sorry for it. But I Really Cannot Help it, as I have no Subsistance but what Comes from New York, it's true I have Half Pay, which is Called two shillings p^r Diem, but the Government always Keeps Eighteen months arrears in their Hands, so that when we have two years due, we Received one Six months which Exclusive of all Charges will not amount this year to £17 Oaths Fees etc. Running away with the Remainder.—

I have Lately Borrowed £50 of M^r Neat, which I am to pay him Interest for, as it would be Improper to bear too hard upon the disinterestd Civility of Sir W^m.

I assure you It hurts me Greatly to Reduce the Little I have in America. But its out of my Power to Redress it, and that you are very sensible of.

I hope I cannot be accused of Extravagancy. Indeed I spend Perhaps more than I can afford. But its only for the Present, my Being Employed soon will put a stop to it, Therefore seriously I must be supply'd whilst I have, and want it. If you Can Lend me money I am willing to Pay you Interest for it. If not, some of the Houses must be sold for my Subsistence which I shall be very Sorry to Part with, the sad alternative is a Jail Subsistence Bread and Water. If it deserves that Name.

Its a malancholy Subject, but strictly true, Brother.
Therefore whilst you have any Effects of mine, For my
Peace and Happiness, do Honour to my Creditors.

I am very Sorry to Hear my Sisters Misfortune and hope she has Intirely Got the Better of her Illness, and Beg she will accept of my most Affectionate Regards, together with my Mother and Brother, I am Dear Sir

[illegible]

I Beg you'l write by every opportunity
I shall answer Cornelius by the
next vessell.

TENANT'S PETITION TO JAMES DUANE.

We your Most Loyal & Dutiful Tenants Have Lived here Now Three Years & have Not been able to Raise our Bread as yet: the First year the Vermins Destroyed it the Second our Crops Froze out of the Ground & our wheat Turn'd into Drips and This year: as to this Present time there is no sign of Summer or Spring yet: whereas the snow is yet at this resent Time in Duanesburgh all over amongst us Two feet & a half deep & so hard that there is No signs of Spring: & the Winter has been so Very hard & severe Ever since the beginning of Last December that we have not been able to Clear any Land or do anything on the Land to signify and

Now when we should Look for the Season To be Preparing our Ground for to Put our Spring Crops and seed into the Ground: We Cant do Nothing but Cut Timber & get out Fire wood for the Severe Cold Wether Snow & frost.

Therefore We your Most Destressed Tenants Humbly Prayeth That your Honor would Take it into Consideration that whereas we Your Poor Tenants Lives in a Very hard Place of the Country Heavy Timbred & a Long Destressing & Tedious Winter: And we are over Burdened with the Penalties & Restrictions that are Laid upon us Besides as we are to Pay the Interest from the First: That instead of our Raising Any Produce of off the Land to Payout Interest We are obliged to Run our selves further in debt for our bread and other Necessaries of Life: that unless we Can be Reconsidered and Lighten'd of our heavy burden that we now Lie under we can not Stand it any Longer, and must be obliged to Leave the Place and this is the General Reason that your Land is not Settled it being so heavy Timbred & upon Interest to be Paid immediately From the Time of Purchase: and this has been the Case ever since we have Lived here: there has been a great many People here To see the Land & to Vew it but when they Come to see the heavy Timber & the hardness of the Country & understand the Forms of Pay^{mt} They immediately would have nothing to do with it: there were Five Men here the 25th of March from below where it was Spring Like wether but when they Came here found a severe Winter with Snow Three foot Deep which Discouraged them as well as all others.

Therefore we Humbly Pray that your Honor: would take These The Hearty & sincere Prayers of us Your Most Destressed Tenants into due Consideration: & if you Cannot find freedom to Lighten our burdens when you shall come up in the summer we shall be obliged to Leave the Place or Else to become we and our Children intire slaves: as we are obliged to Run our Selves in Debt here and there where we

can get any necessaries to Support Life & some of us for want are obliged to Eat the seed of the Drips for bread & are Glad to have that So we Remain Your Most Dutiful Tenants: hereafter Mentioned

Duanesburgh, April the 5th, 1768

As followeth To wit
To James Duane Esq^r

TESTIMONIAL FOR PUBLIC SERVICES.

JAMAICA, QUEENS COUNTY, *Dec. 8th, 1774.*

GENTLEMEN:

We chearfully embrace this opportunity of publicly acknowledging in behalf of ourselves and our Constituents our most grateful sense of the arduous faithful and important Services you have rendered your Country in the present most alarming Conjunction of affairs.

Permit us to declare our hearty acquiescence in the prudent, just and well concerted measures adopted by you at the late General Congress held at Philadelphia, and to assure you that we will exert our utmost Endeavours to carry those measures into Execution.

We ardently pray that the Supreme Disposer of events, who is the Refuge of the Distressed and the assured Friend of the Benefactors of mankind, may signally reward and succeed your noble and generous Designs and efforts for the Redress of our Grievances and the Vindication of our injured Rights and Liberties.

We joyfully anticipate the pleasure of seeing your names and the names of your Worthy and respectable Brethren of the Congress enrolled in the annals of America and transmitted to the latest Generations as the Friends and Deliverers of your Country. Of beholding your Conduct and measures applauded and adopted by every City, Town and County in the British Colonies, and of hearing your just and well mer-

ited Praises resounded from one End of this Extensive Continent to the other.

Gentlemen;

With hearts penetrated with unutterable Gratitude and overflowing with benevolent wishes for every Blessing on you and your Posterity, we have the honour of being,

Your affectionate Countrymen and much obliged humble Servants—By order of the Committee of Correspondence in Jamaica.

Abraham Keteltas, Chairman.

To Philip Livingston,	James Duane,	} Esquires.
John Jay,	John Alsop,	
Isaac Low,	Simon Boerum,	
Henry Wisner,	William Floyd,	

JAMES DUANE TO HIS BROTHER CORNELIUS.

Dear Brother

When I assure you that I have spent but one Night at home since the beginning of May, and that to comply with the Injunctions of my Countrymen I have been obliged to sacrifice all domestic Happiness and my private affairs—and if you add to the account the nature of the Business in which I am engaged, I hope you'll find some apology for my Inattention to you.

I have given Mr. Gaine an order on a Friend in New York for the money you ask and directed him to forward it with this letter. In what specie it is I know not, but if Continental Currency is of so little Esteem in your Neighborhood I hope at my Request he will exchange it should my friend pay him in that Currency. Here it can be exchanged for Gold. Indeed no body would Be safe In questioning its Validity and very few I believe are disposed to do it.

I can form no opinion when the Congress will rise. Their proceedings down to the 1st of August are published which

will be some gratification to your curiosity. I long impatiently to be released from an expensive and distressing affair, and hope soon to obtain my Quietus. My friends are importunate for my continuance in it while there is any Prospect of Reconciliation; but this is at present too distant and uncertain to Give me Encouragement, or keep up my spirits while I suffer a painful exclusion from the society of my Family and Friends.

Be pleased to present my respectful compliments to my worthy Friends the Judge and Colonel and their Ladies and believe me to be

D^r Cornelius
Your Affectionate brother

JAS. DUANE.

Philad. 9th Decem. 1775

JAMES DUANE AND SALT MAKING.

Instructions To Mr. Sim concerning the Experiments to be made for the State of New York and by order of Convention, on the Salt Lake and Springs in the County of Tryon:

* * * * *

1. You are to proceed to Albany and there to apply to the Honorable Major General Schuyler for his advice and for a letter to the Indians and Instruction to the Agent for Indian Affairs in order to induce the Indians to permit the proper Experiments to be made for ascertaining the Quality of the waters. For this purpose it will be proper to represent that the Ships of the Enemy have obstructed the navigation so as to render the importation of salt difficult; and that the carriage of it from the neighboring States rais'd the price so much that the Great Council of New York wish to supply the inhabitants on more moderate Terms; That it is believed that large quantities of salt may be made out of the waters or dug out of the Ground in the Country belonging

to the Indians: That the Great Council consider the Soil as the private Property of the Indian Nations and therefore request from their Brethren the five Nations or the Nation who may be more particularly concerned that Mr. Sim and the Persons who are sent to assist him may be permitted to make salt in their Country: That far from being any disadvantage it will be a benefit to the Indians, as the Great Council are willing to pay them a reasonable Rent for the use of the Springs and Ground as long as they shall find it necessary to carry on the salt works, for which purpose only they make this Request: That the Great Council are persuaded that as they are heartily disposed and are anxious to assist their Brethren the Five Nations, so they will now on their part be pleased with an opportunity of obliging them.

2. You are to apply to Mr. Ryckman of Albany to go with you to the Indian Country and also to Mr. Felmer of the German Flatts and to take any other assistants which you may think necessary for making proper experiments. At the German Flatts you can supply yourself with Provisions.

3. You are from time to time inform this Committee of your proceedings and endeavor by proper Experiments to ascertain the Quantity of salt which can be produced from a given quantity of Water, and the quantity of Salt which may be manufactured by a given number of hands, either from evaporation or by digging it out of the Earth, in a specified time. You are also to calculate the expense of each method of the manufacture and transportation to Albany on 1000 bushels of salt.

4. Whether the first attempt to establish this necessary manufacture will be at Oriske, or Oneida, or Onondaga, must depend on information and discoveries. The Committee of Albany and Tryon Counties will be ready to give you assistance and advice. You are furnished by us with £80 of the expenditure, of which you will keep and transmit regular

accounts, and when it is expended you will be supplied with more on proper application of the Committee.

JAMES DUANE,
*Chairman of the Committee for establishing salt
maunfacture within this State.*

Kingston, 5th March, 1777.

JAMES DUANE TO MITCHELL.

[There is no signature to this letter in the original, but internal evidence points to James Duane as the writer.]

ALBANY 9th February 1780.

Sir

It was not till Yesterday that I heard you quoted as the Author of a Report, that I had refused to take Continental Money and had sold my Effects for *Gold & Silver*. Every Man in public office owes it to his Country to give Satisfaction when the Integrity or even the prudence of his Conduct is called in Question. I only wish it had been thought right to have given me an opportunity of Explanation, before the Facts were made the Ground of Accusation.

You are among those who, if I am not greatly mistaken, will take pleasure in the Refutation of this Report, and of doing me Justice, as far as by your Means it has been spread abroad.

I have never injured any man or used my property to the oppression of An Individual.

I cannot therefore suppose myself the object of Resentment or Envy. I have served my Country faithfully in its greatest Distress, and think I have some Title to Esteem: at least, I have a Character too precious to be tarnished by the little Meanness implied in the Report, and therefore, while I am willing to believe your Motives were laudable, you will pardon my Surprize at your Credulity. I can say, with Truth, that few have been more solicitous than myself to maintain the Credit of the paper Money nor more truly con-

cerned at its Fluctuation: and the more so, as I always firmly believed that it was established on a solid Foundation, and that Nothing but an ungovernable Thirst for Gain, joined to the Artifices of our Enemies could have impaired its credit to any dangerous Extent.

I declare that I have never, in a single Instance, sold or offered to sell during the Contest *for specie*, and tho' I might have received it for a pair of Horses which were a Burthen to me I declined it, upon Reflection, at the same Time that I believed very few indeed would have been so delicate.

Nor have I refused, to this Hour, to take Continental Money, even for Debts contracted before the War, tho' in one Instance, at least, I knew that the Debtor had obtained it by the most shameful Extortion. The injuries I have suffered by the Depreciation: the Frauds of Workmen in your Neighbourhood and in my Absence in the Country's Service: and a prevailing Aversion to labor or part with materials or provisions in any other Manner than by Barter or for Specie could hardly have Escaped the knowledge of any intelligent Man. A Barn which has cost me above £700 is a sufficient Monument of the Extravagancy of which I complain. If these are Facts: If it has been a general practice for some Time past to deal for specie not only in Schenectady but in every Town on the Continent why have I been singled out as the cause (for a recent Transaction) long after the Mischief was universally known to have taken deep Root? I, who have received the Continental Money at its depreciated state for old debts, at the same Time that I have discharged my own Contracts at the intrinsic value, because I could not Deprive the Laborer of his Hire consistently with my own Feelings, tho' I had Example to countenance it as well as my own Treatment from others. You will be pleased Sir to be made better acquainted with the Circumstances which have given Rise to the Report, which is laid to your Charge. A Report, which you will, on Enquiry, find to have originated

from a Quarrel between my Overseer and some persons whom he did not think fit to trust with my property for three Years, without security. To avoid a long Detail I shall confine myself to the Articles to which, it is said, you alluded, at the same Time assuring you that, conscious of my own Rectitude, I am ready and willing to give you and every Friend to the Country the clearest satisfaction on every other part of my Conduct. When I returned, in November last to Duaneburgh, after an Absence of sixteen Months, and settled with the Overseers of two Farms under my own Improvement, I found, to my Astonishment, that instead of the Farms and Stocks having supported themselves—I was brought in Debt about £120 in specie for Wages, Hay, provisions, &c. on exclaiming at so unexpected a Demand I was assured that Labor or Necessaries were not to be procured in that part of the Country but for specie or produce. I had been for some Time collecting Materials for a Dwelling House. I might have disposed of them, the Glass especially, to great Advantage. Instead of this, without interest or profit I delivered them to a Gentleman who intends to build on my settlement at the original Cost on his accepting an order in favor of my overseer for the Debt I owed him and engaging to pay the Balance at a future Day. This was my only expedient to extricate myself, not being possessed, after paying the other.—Demand of as much specie in the World. Finding my Farming Business so ruinous, while my whole Attention was devoted to the public, I was reduced to the further Necessity of breaking up my Farms. It was in my power to dispose of the stock for specie or for Continental Money—To both there were objections—If I sold for *specie*—tho, I saw it done by every other Man without Censure, I—might be blamed—if for *Continental Money* at the current enormous price I might be charged with the contributing to the Depreciation. If I sold at an under Rate I should injure my Family without doing the least good to

the public, for the purchaser would have no scruple in making the most of his bargain—I took therefore a course which I judged unexceptionable, ordering my overseer to let out the stock or the Farms usual in that part of the Country for a share of the Increase and to be returned at the End of three or four years. When I revisited Schenectady last Week, I enquired how this Business had been conducted. My Directions I found had, in general, been obeyed. In some instances he had contracted for specie instead of the Increase or produce, and one Mare he had sold for a Note of Hand payable at the End of a year with Interest—I expressed Disatisfaction and he excused himself by alleging that the Farmers would not agree for the value in produce but insisted on giving money and that this had been the practice. It was in vain to complain farther at what had been done. I however gave him orders to sell the remaining Stock at vendue and for Continental Money if it could not be put out on the Farms I first directed. My Furniture and other Effects he had no authority to sell except a few trifling Articles I believe under the value of five pounds which were not worth removing.

It has been farther reported that I left my Goods in the Hands of Mr. Robinson to be sold only for specie. It is most untrue. Mrs. Duane requested him to exchange a pattern for a Stuff Gown for Diaper for her Family. No Opportunity offering, one of the Neighbors begged she might have it agreeing to give 66/ [shillings] in specie of which Mrs. Duane accepted. I solemnly declare I knew Nothing of it till several months after the Transaction or it should have been returned.

Upon the whole I have not during the present contest traded for the value of one Farthing except the sale of one share for Continental Money * * * * * [illegible] trading. I have not received one penny rent, nor have by any Means earned the value of five pounds by my private

Business on the contrary, I have supported myself in my public character with the Allowance of the State: the ready Money of which I happen to be possessed when the War commenced, the Continental Money paid me in discharge of old Debts, and Money to no inconsiderable amount, which I have borrowed.

If you are satisfied with the Truth of this Relation, you are called upon by every Motive to remove the Impression which your Report has made to my prejudice. If you want further Conviction I am ready to justify myself in the clearest, most explicit Terms. I shall for the present say Nothing farther: than that I am, Sir, your most humble Servant,
Mitchell Esq.

JAMES DUANE TO HIS WIFE.

NEW YORK 30th September 1789.

For Mrs Duane.

You may remember, my dearest Polly, that I could not see you set sail on account of the Common Council which was then assembling. I had hardly taken my seat at the board when I received a Message that Col. Hamilton wished to speak with me. He asked me to walk into a private room and then to my great Surprize informed me that he was sent by the President of the United States to know whether I would accept the office of District Judge. I told him as I never had solicited, expected or even wished for any office from the President, knowing that he was hard pressed by numberless applicants who stood more in need than myself, I could not on a sudden give him an answer. He told me it was not necessary and that I might take that day to consider of it. On enquiring from him I found these were the circumstances attending the affair. Very great interest had been made for the Chief Justice Morris, for Judge Yates and Mr. Harrison. When the point was to be decided Col. Hamil-

ton and Mr. Jay were present. The President observed that he conceived a more respectable appointment than either of the gentlemen recommended could be made and named me. Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Jay declared that they were of the same sentiments: on which the President replied that he was pleased to find that his opinion was confirmed by theirs, and Col. Hamilton was requested to deliver the above message to me. After the common council adjourned I found I was to decide on a question of great moment which greatly concerned my family without an opportunity of consulting with you or any of the children. I communicated it to the Baron* alone who was very earnest that I should accept it. Both offices I consider as highly honorable. They are equally profitable. The Judges place is held under the Commission of the President of the United States during good behavior; the Mayor's annually renewed at the whim of a council of appointment. The Judge's office permits him to reside in any part of the State, and affords a sufficient portion of leisure for his private affairs and recreation and study, the Mayor's demands the most slavish confinement and a waste of time on insignificant matters, as well as care and assiduity on those which are important. In short if he is upright, and, as he ought to be, easy of access, he cannot call an hour of his time his own. These are the chief considerations which with the honorable manner of the office was conferred on me induced me to return an answer in the evening that I accepted it. As soon as it was known that the Senate approved of my nomination I sent a resignation of the Mayoralty to the Governour. The Council of appointment met the day after and appointed Col. Varick, who relinquished the place of State's attorney, as my successor. The 14th Instant he will be qualified and I clear of it. Till then I must administer it.

While I am writing this letter I receive an invitation to

*Baron Steuben.

dine with the President to morrow. I presume I shall then receive my commission which I owe solely to his regard for and good opinion of me. If I am not flattered, my promotion gives satisfaction, at the same time the citizens express their applause of my conduct as their chief Magistrate. My District Court will be opened on the first Tuesday in November and held every three months. Besides which I am associated with the Judges of the Supreme Court in the Circuit of this State to be held the beginning of April and October yearly, at Albany and New York alternately.

* * * * *

Your faithful and affectionate husband

JAMES DUANE.

(To be continued.)

A SOUTHERN SULKY RIDE IN 1837.

THE JOURNAL OF WM. H. WILLS.

(Concluded in this number.)

[The following tables of distances and expenses, prepared by Mr. Wills, present an interesting view of traveling in those days.]

From Tarboro,	To	Belchers	18	589
Moses Farmers	24	Bainbridge	9	598
J. Hinnons	21	Fair Grove	12	610
Smithfield	12	Johnstons,	9	619
Lees	9	Tallahassee	18	637
Averysboro,	19	Quincy	22	659
Fayetteville	25	Vernon	21	680
Mrs. Nelsons	15	Robertsons	19	699
McFalls	18	Marianna	6	705
Jno. Hamers'	19	E. C. Bellamys	9	714
Bennetville	5	Gammons,	26	740
Society Hill	14	Woodville	1	741
Parrots	16	Columbia	11	752
J. Peebles,	20	Perrymans	14	766
Camden,	15	To		766
Rabbs	17	Franklin	11	777
Columbia	17	Fort Gaines	1	778
Poindexters	21	Wash's	10	788
Watsons	19	Georgetown	11	799
Wise's	18	Irwinton	1	800
Augusta	15	Georgetown	1	801
Palmer's	18	Lumkin	25	826
Jordans	17	Woolforke's Ferry	23	849
McQuotty's	3	Fort Mitchell	1	850
Hardwicks,	18	Columbus	10	860
Fish's	17	Elliotts	11	871
To		McClennon's	21	892
Oconee River	18	Tuskegee	13	905
Mrs. Adams'	4	Tallassee	15	920
Hawards	13	Loftons	6	926
Hawkinsville	25	Wetumpka	17	943
Dees'	13	Montgomery	14	957
Berrien	14	Mount Meigs	13	970
Slades	15	Tuskegee	30	1000
Parkers	22	Mrs. Thomes	12	1012
Smiths	11	Manghams	21	1032
Nellons'	2	Elliotts	1	1033
Shores	22	Columbus	11	1040

Fort Mitchell	10	1054	Columbia	20	1339
Browns	24	1078	Rabbs,	16	1355
Wilchers	14	1092	Camden	17	1372
Willcox's	21	1113	Peebles,	12	1384
Knoxville	11	1124	Parrots	23	1407
Clouds	7	1131	Society Hill	16	1423
Macon	18	1149	Thomas,	20	1443
Hadocks	19	1168	McFalls	18	1461
Milledgeville	12	1180	Mrs. Nelsons	19	1480
Wrights	9	1189	Fayetteville	15	1495
Sparta	13	1202	Cliftons	18	1513
Warrenton	22	1224	Stricklands	18	1531
Mrs. Cody's	2	1226	Cox's,	20	1551
Kirkpatricks	20	1246	Bogues,	21	1572
Augusta	20	1266	Stantonsburg	2	1574
Wise's	15	1281	Warrens	14	1588
Watsons	18	1299	Tarboro,	14	1602
Poindexters	20	1319			

6 Apl.	45 ms.
7 "	40 "
8 "	40 "
9 "	37 "
10 "	35 "
11 "	35 "
12 "	34
13 "	40
14 "	33
15 "	35
16 "	38
17 "	35
18 "	38
19 "	29
20 "	35
21 "	40
22 "	30
23 "	18
" Tallahassee	
" "	8
26 " &c.	8
27 "	30
28 "	40

10 May	28
12 "	4
13 "	10
15 "	11
16 "	34
17 "	38
19 "	27
20 "	42
21 "	32
22 "	14
23 "	28
24 "	32

	1205
25th May	6
26 " "	34
27 " "	41
28 " "	39
29 " "	37
30 " "	34
31 " "	44
1st June	35
2 "	38
3 "	36
4 "	29
5 "	39
6 "	38
7 "	34
8 "	36
9 "	41
10 "	30

	723
29 Apl.	18
1 May	24
2 "	8
3 "	13
5 "	26
6 "	26
7 "	34
9 "	33

Add from Halifax
to Tarboro' 44
" from " to
Dr. Whitakers 24
Miles 1864

from 2nd Apl. to 12th June—
Ds. Ms.
70 / 1864

26½ ms. per Day

*Memorandum of Expenses of Wm. H. Wills travelling South Spring
1837.*

Apl. 5th.	Paid for Bucket	\$ " .60
" "	" Mending Bridle	" .10
6—	" Dinner at Farmers	" .50
7	" all night at J. Hinnons	" .75
"	" Dinner at Lee's,	" .50
8	" all night at Averysboro'	1.00
"	" Dinner in Fayetteville	" .75
"	" Toll in Ditto (Capefear)	" .25
"	" Whip 3/9. Toll at Rockfish Creek 10c ...	" .73
9	" all night at Mrs. Nelsons	1.25
"	" Dinner at McFalls	" .50
10	" Boy at J. Hamers	" .25
"	" Ferriage at Big Bluff	" .25
"	" Dinner at Society Hill	" .75
11	" Dinner at J. Peebles'	" .50
12	" all night in Camden	2.35
"	" Ferriage at Wateree	" .50
"	" Dinner at Rabbs	" .75
13	" all night in Columbia	1.87
"	" Toll at Congaree	" .50
"	" Dinner at Poindexters	" .75
14	" all night at Watsons	1.50
"	" Dinner at Wise's	" .75
"	" Ferriage at Savanna River	" .35
Apl. 15th.	Paid all night in Augusta	1.75
"	" Dinner at Palmers	" .75
16	" All night at Jordans	" .75
"	" Breakfast at McQuotty's	" .50
"	" Dinner at Hardwicks	" .50
17	" All night at Fish's,	1.00
"	" Ferriage of Oconee	" .25
"	" Dinner at Mrs. Adams'	" .75
18	" All night at Hawards	1.00
"	" Ferriage of Ocmulgee	" .25
"	" Dinner at Hawkinsville	1.00
19	" All night at Dees',	1.50
"	" Dinner at Berrien75
20	" All night at Slades	1.50
"	" Dinner at Parker's	" .50
"	" fastening Horse shoes	" .05
21	" All night at Nellums'	1.00
"	" Dinner at Shores'	1.00
22	" All night at Belchers	1.25

A Sulky Ride in 1837.—Wills.

189

	"	Dinner at Pleasant Grove	".75
23	"	all night at Johnston's	1.25
	"	Dinner at Tallahassee	1.37
		from Tarboro to Tallahassee	\$37.42
	"	Toll at Achloctenay [?]	35
			<hr/>
			\$37.77
	28.	All night at Quincy	1.65
	"	Dinner at Vernon	1.00
Apl.	28.	Paid Ferriage of Appalachicola	".50
	"	all night at Robinsons (Boy)	".10
	"	" Dinner at Marianna	".50
	"	" Dinner at Marianna	".50
May	1st	Loaned Dr. C. Whitaker	100.00
	4	Paid for shoeing Horse	1.63
	"	boy (at Dr. Bellamy's)	".25
	"	for Fodder	".05
	5	for Mending Axletree to Sulky	1.50
	6	Dinner at Columbia	".75
	"	Toll at Abbeville Creek	".25
	7	all night at Perryman's	1.50
	"	ferriage at Ft. Gaines	".30
	"	Dinner at Wash's,	".75
	"	ferriage at Swinton	".50
	8	for Letter paper	".17
	"	(omitted	".07
	9	Board in Swinton	5.88
	"	Ferriage at Ditto50
	10	All night at Porter's	1.25
	"	Ferriage at Ft. Mitchell	".40
	13	Toll at Columbus	".37
	"	postage to Petersburg	".25
	15	Board in Columbus	6.00
	"	boys 1/6. Toll at Ditto 2/3	".63
	16.	All night at Elliott's	1.50
	"	Dinner at McClenan's,	1.00
	"	Toll at Eufoggy Creek	".25
			<hr/>
			\$167.77
May	17th.	Paid all night at Tuskegee	2.00
	"	Toll at Tallapoosa	".50
	"	Dinner at Loftons	1.00
	19	Board at Wetumpka	5.35
	"	ferriage at Gray's (Tallapoosa)	".37
	"	Dinner in Montgomery,	1.63
	20	all night at Mt. Meigs	2.25
	"	Toll at Eufobby	".25
	21	all night at Mrs. Thomes.	2.50
	"	Dinner at Elliott's	1.00
	22	Silk and pasteboard	".17
	"	all night at Columbus	2.50
	"	Toll at Columbus	".75
	24	ferriage at Boykin's	1.25

	"	"	all night at Ditto	\$.50
	"	"	Dinner at Florence	1.00
25	"	"	Board at Swinton	3.50
	"	"	ferriage at Ditto	".25
26	"	"	all night at Hollidays	1.00
	"	"	Dinner & Ferriage at Boykins	".50
27	"	"	Paid Benton's Boy	".50
	"	"	ferriage at Ft. Mitchell	".37
	"	"	Dinner at Browns	".75
28	"	"	All night at Wilchers	1.00
	"	"	Dinner at Wilson's	".88
	"	"	Ferriage Flint River	".25
29	"	"	all night at Clouds	1.25
	"	"	Dinner at Macon	1.00
	"	"	Toll at Ditto	".25
				\$202.29
May 30	"	"	Paid all night at Hadocks	1.63
	"	"	Toll at Milledgeville	".25
	"	"	Dinner at Wrights	".75
31	"	"	all night in Sparta	1.62
	"	"	Dinner at Mrs. Cody's	".75
June 1	"	"	All night at Kirkpatrick's	1.75
	"	"	Dinner at Augusta	".90
	"	"	Toll at Ditto	".37
	"	"	all night at Wise's	1.25
	"	"	Dinner at Watsons	".75
	"	"	Horse Shoeing,	1.25
3	"	"	all night at Poindexters	1.25
	"	"	Toll at Columbia	".50
	"	"	Dinner at Ditto	1.25
	"	"	Cheese & Crackers	".40
4	"	"	All night at Rabbs	1.25
	"	"	Ferriage at Camden	".50
	"	"	Dinner	1.25
5	"	"	all night at Peebles	1.25
6	"	"	all night at Society Hill	1.25
	"	"	Ferriage at Long Bluff	".25
	"	"	Dinner at Thomas'	".75
	"	"	Toll at Drowing [?] Creek	".10
7	"	"	all night at McFalls	1.00
	"	"	Dinner at Mrs. Nelsons	".50
8	"	"	all night at Fayetteville	1.00
	"	"	Toll at Ditto	".25
	"	"	Dinner at Clifton	".75
				\$227.06

Table of Distances, & Routes.

Miles

Thursday	6th April	from Tarboro to J. Hinmons	45
Friday	7th —	To Averysboro,	40
Saturday	8th —	To Mrs. Nelsons	40
Sunday	9th —	To Jno. Hamers,	37

Monday	10th	"	To Parrots	35
Tuesday	11th	"	To Camden	35
Wednesday	12th	"	To Columbia	34
Thursday	13th	"	To Watsons	40
Friday	14th	"	To Augusta	33
Saturday	15th	"	Jordans	35
Sunday	16th	"	To Fish's	38
Monday	17	"	To Hawards	35
Tuesday	18th	"	To Dees	38
Wednesday	19th	"	To Slades	29
Thursday	20th	"	To Nellums'	35
Friday	21st	"	To Belcher's	40
Saturday	22nd		To Johnstons	30
Sunday	23rd		" Tallahassee	18
				<hr/>
"	"		To Genl. Whitakers	637
Thursday	27th		To Quincy	8
Friday	28th		To Robertsons	30
Saturday	29		To Marianna	40
"	"		To Dr. Whitakers	6
Monday	May 1st.		To Marianna & back,	12
Tuesday	2nd.		To Dr. Bakers's	24
Wednesday	3rd.		To Marianna	8
"	"		To Dr. Bellamy's	4
Friday	5th.		To Gammons'	9
				<hr/>
Saturday	6th.		To Perrymans'	26
Sunday	7th.		To Irwinton	34
Tuesday	9th.		To Porters	33
Wednesday	10.		To Fort Mitchell	24
"	"		" A. Bentons	4
Friday	12		" Ft. Mitchell	4
Saturday	13		" Columbus	10
Monday	15th		To Elliotts	11
Tuesday	16th		To Tuskegee	34
Wednesday	17		To Wetumpka	38
Friday	19		To Mt. Meigs	27
Saturday	20		To Mrs. Thomes	42
Sunday	21.		To Columbus	32
Monday	22		" A. Bentons	14
Tuesday	23		" Boykins	28
Wednesday	24		" Irwinton	32
Thursday	25		" Hollidays	6
Friday	26		" A. Bentons	34
Saturday	27		" Wilchers	41
Sunday	28		" Clouds	39
Monday	29		" Hadocks	37
Tuesday	30		" Sparta	34
Wednesday	31		" Kirkpatricks	44
Thursday	1 June		Wise's	35
Friday	2		Poindexters	38

Saturday	3	Rabbs	36
Sunday	4	Peebles,	29
Monday	5	Society Hill	39
Tuesday	6	McFalls	38
			<hr/>
			1647
Wednesday	7th.	Fayetteville	34
Thursday	8th	Stricklands	36
Friday	9th	Bogues	41
Saturday	10	Tarboro,	30
			<hr/>
			1788
Add from Halifax to Tarboro			44
12th	"	Tarboro to Dr. Whitakers	23
			<hr/>
Miles			1855
			6
			<hr/>
			1861
1837	Expenses brot. forward		\$227.06
June 8	Paid	Toll at Black River	" 10
9	"	all night at Stricklands	" .75
"	"	ferriage of Neuse25
"	"	Dinner at Cox's50
10	"	all night at Bogues	" .80
"	"	Dinner at Warrens	" .50
			<hr/>
			\$229.90
12	Cash returned		104.63
			<hr/>
			\$334.53
Taken from Home			300.
Recd. G. H. Spaulding's %,			34.52
			<hr/>
			334.53

(Concluded.)

[Another diary of a journey made by Mr. Wills southward in 1840 is in the possession of the Association, and it is hoped to publish it as soon as possible.]

GENERAL JOSEPH MARTIN.

BY JOHN REDD.

WITH ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS.

(Continued.)

In the Company of Capt. Martin there was a man by the name of Andrew King this man had not more than half sense and was a notorious coward he was the laughing stock of the whole company he was one of the guard that evening around the horses while they were feeding on cane. King had manifested much fear during our march and particularly while crossing the river, that two of his companions Burns and Borker determined to have a little sport with him that evening. Burns & Borker went where King was minding his horses and informed him that one of his horses had gotten away, and if he did not find it he would be severely punished, they both went with King after the horse and every now and then they pretended to see the tracks of a horse—until they had gotten about one mile and a half from the camp one of Kings companions fired off his gun the other fired the one who fired his gun hallowed out Indians! Indians! Indians! the one who first fired in a moment fired off his gun and the first who fired off gun fell whereupon King turned and ran to the camp when he reached the camp he was almost out of his wits he jumped up and hallowed out Indians Indians he continued running from tent to tent saying the woods are full of Indians. I have seen two meen fall the drums were beet, and the army soon called out. Col. Christian had King brought before him and catekised him in regard what he had seen. But all the Col. could get out of

him was the woods are full of Indians and he had seen two men fall, but could not tell who they were. Col. Christian ordered every Capt. to call his roll & see who was missing by the time this order was issued Burns and Borker returned and informed Capt. Martin what they had done. Capt. Martin immediately sent a message to Col. Christian informing him that it was useless to put himself to any further troubles for he would be up in a few moments and explain to him all the circumstances connected with King seeing the Indians. Capt. Martin soon arrived at Col. C. tent accompanied by Burns and Baker and informed Col. C. what these men had done and said that he never had better souldiers that they had never disobeyed a single known order of his, and as far as their courage had been tested they were brave and these men had not been in the army long and knew not that they were violating any military law and as for King he was the biggest coward he had ever seen. Col. C. said that Burns and Borker must be punished, Capt. Martin again remonstrated. Said he hoped that the fault would be looked over, and as they were present they could make their own statement, they said that King was such a coward they intended to scare him to death or make a souldier of him, when King started to run they ran after him with a view of overtaking him they followed him within sight of the camp but he was too fast for them but if they had overtaken him there would have been no disturbance. Col. C. ordered them to be put under guard and said they should be punished. Martin again remonstrated³ but all to no purpose, they were put under guard by this time the circumstances of their case was noised throughout the army and the feelings of almost the entire army was enlisted in their behalf. As soon as

³ From this to the end, the MSS. has appeared in the *Virginia Magazine Historical and Biographical*, Oct., 1899, vol. vii, No. 2, pp. 113-118, the Editor stating that the previous portion, here given, was missing from the MSS. in collection of Virginia Historical Society.

Burns and Borker were put under guard Capt. Martin returned to his tent and remained there a few moments took his sword in his hand and walked where they were, ordered them to follow him and said to the guard that he would stand between them and all danger and he carried his souldiers back to his tent, and that was the last of the affair, no other notice was taken of Burns and Borker by Col. Christian. Capt. Martin forcibly taking his men from the gard produced a coolness between him and Christian which lasted as long as Martin remained with Christian. I do not recollect of seeing them speak or even nod as long as they were together, this was trully to be regretted for they were very intimate. The next morning the army Set out for the Indian towns on the oposite side of the tennessee river, when we arrived there the Indians had all left their towns, and carried with them all their cattle and horses. Col. Christian heard that seven of the eleven towns had declared in favor of war, these seven towns were burnt to the ground, the other four which were opposed to a declaration of war were left unburnt after we had remained there 5 or 6 days a noted Indian chief, Little Carpenter, came in with a white flag and informed Col. Christian that the Indians were tired of war and wanted peace. This Indian was a man of fine intellect, he had been to England and could speak English with as much fluency as any of us, he informed Christian that the Indians had gone a long ways off, and the nearest Indians to him was at Henassee river about 50 miles off—Col. C. not knowing but the Indian was trying to play some trick on him informed the Chief that as an evidence of his sincerity, that he must let two traders accompany him back to his nation and in five or 6 days must return and bring the traders and some more of his chiefs. Little Carpenter returned at the appointed time accompanied by the two traders and 2 chiefs. Col. C. and the 3 chiefs agreeing that these 3 chiefs were to return accompanied by several traders to their nation

and bring a sufficient number of their head men to represent their nation. The Indians departed promising to return in a given day, at that day they came in, 5 Indian chiefs Col. C. after being assured that the tribe was fully represented agreed that the Indians were to return accompanied by some traders two of the Indians were to remain as hostages until peace was concluded. Col. C. was to go back with the army to Long Island on the Holston the Indians had the privilage to return to their towns when a sufficient number arrived there, they were to dispatched one of the traders to Col. C. who was to send a guard to meet them at the french broad river, and escort them to long Island where they were to be fed by Col. C. until a final ratification of peace. In a few days after this agreement with the Indians, Col. C. gave orders for the army to march back to the Holston. Capt. Martin sent his Bro. Brice to Col. C. to inform him that he had 6 men on the sick list and one died the day before, it was impossible for him with the number of horses assigned him to carry his sick with their baggage he wished he would furnish him with an additional number of horses, or have their baggage carried by some other conveyance. Col. C. sent him word back that he had no more horses to spare, and if he did not carry their baggage, he should pay for everything that was left, Capt. Martin determined that his sick should be provided for, at the risk of his own purse, he had eleven of their ovens carried and thrown in the river put his sick men on horses and set out with the rest of the army, when they arrived at the Holston Col. C. recognized [reorganized] the army and 600 men were retained at long Island. Capt. Martin was ordered to the Rye Cove fort about 50 miles off on the north fork of Clinch; the balance of the army was discharged. Capt. Martin set out immediately for the fort,—at this place a man by the name of Isaac Crisman had built a fort some time before, and while we were gone to the Indian towns, Crisman and 2 of his family

were murdered by the Indians. I did not accompany Capt. M. on this expedition for I was appointed Sgt. Major by Col. C. and remained at long Island while Capt. M. was on his way to the Rye Cove, he had to pass through a very dangerous gap called little Mockison gap, at this place the trail went through a very narrow, deep gorge in the mountains: at this place the Indians had killed a great many whites. As Capt. Martin passed through the gap he had his men in very fine order and drawn out in Single file. Just as the head of the column emerged from this narrow place the whole company was fired upon by the Indians from the top of the ridge, they were in a column as long as Capt. Martin's. As soon as the Indians fired they ran off, they did not kill any of Martin's men but wounded one by the name of Bunch; he had five balls shot through the flesh. Capt. Martin finding that the Indians had all fled marched on his way to the Rye Cove unmolested. Capt. M. remained here until the first of May at which time his company was ordered back to long Island, and he remained here until July '77, when the treaty was finally concluded; as soon as peace was concluded the army was disbanded.⁴ After the treaty of '77, Capt. Martin received the appointment of Indian Agent for the Cherokee nation. Soon after receiving the appointment he proceeded to build a large Stone house on the Island for the purpose of depositing such goods as the government might send out for the Indians. He soon came in and gave me a draft he received from the government on a house in Charleston South Carolina for a large quantity of Indian goods. I went to Charleston, purchased the goods and handed them over to Capt. Martin. He remained at long Island as Indian Agent until the close of the revolution at which time his Agency expired.⁵ About two

⁴ See Weeks's *Martin*, p. 425, about this time the State of North Carolina was considering the employment of troops in the section; see appendix III.

⁵ See Weeks's *Martin*, pp. 425, 456; also appendix iv.

years before his Agency expired his first wife died. Capt. Martin then came home to live, shortly after his return home he went to Georgia⁶ and bought land on Tugalo River, came home and married the second time to Miss Susan Graves. A few months after his second marriage he went to the west to close all of his unsettled business, he remained in the west several months and again came home on Capt. Martin's arrival at home his wife informed him that her Brother Jno. Graves had during his absence been very unkind to her and treated her very badly, the next morning Capt. Martin sent over for Graves when Graves arrived several of his neighbors had called in to see Capt. Martin, he informed Graves that he had treated his wife very little like a Sister during his absence, that for your conduct you deserve a good whipping but he should look over the offense for this time but if he ever did it again he would treat him as he deserved. At this Graves left in a violent rage, during the evening Capt. Martin received a note from Graves informing him that he had been grossly insulted, and that no apology he could make would be sufficient to atone for the insult, that if Martin was a man of courage he must meet him the next morning at an old field about one mile off, and decide it at the mouths of their pistols. Capt. Martin after reading the note put it in his pocket and said nothing to Mrs. Martin, or any other person about it, the next morning about 10 o'clock Capt. Martin went to the field of Battle, when he arrived at the field John Graves and his 3 seconds were there awaiting his arrival, Graves' Father was about 50 yards off Setting on his horse waiting patiently to see the duel come off. As soon as Martin arrived he walked up to John Graves pulled the challenge out of his pocket, and asked if he wrote it. Graves answered he did, Martin knocked him down with his fist gave him two or three kicks—the seconds and the old man ran off and as soon as John

⁶ See Weeks's *Martin*, p. 439; also appendix v.

could get up he put out at the top of his Speed leaving Martin master of the field. Shortly after this Capt. Martin went again to Georgia and sold all of his land there and came home. In the year 89-90 & 91 he was elected to the Legislature of Va. in 92. 93. 94 I served with him in the Legislature in 95 & 96 I did not offer my services but Martin was elected both years in 97, 98 & 99 I served again with him. I declined offering my Services any more, but Martin was elected several years afterwards. I omitted to say we both voted for the *famous Va. resolution of 98 & 99* during my services in the Legislature I do not recollect the precise year a vacancy occurred for Brigadier Genl., Capt. Martin was a candidate for the office, his opponent was a Mr. Clay, Clay was a man of high Standing and a considerable debater in the Legislature and had been a member of Congress, Martin was elected by a handsome majority. About the time Martin was elected Genl. he was appointed by the Legislature in company with Genl. *Peter Johnson* Chaunlar Cread Taylor, to meet with three Commissioners appointed by N. Carolina to extend the line between Va. and North Carolina,⁷ to the Cumberland mountains this business they transacted to the satisfaction of both States. The line they run crossed in the old Cumberland gap on a tree which was the corner tree of Kentucky, N. C. & Va. When Genl. Martin declined representing his county in the Legislature he sold out all of his lands on Smiths River and moved to Leatherwood in the same county and fixed himself comfortably and remained there as long as he lived. He was respected by all who knew him.

⁷ This was the Virginia-Tennessee boundary survey, see Weeks's *Martin*, p. 472.

(To be continued.)

DOCUMENTARY PROGRESS OF TEXAS REVOLUTIONARY SENTIMENT AS SEEN IN COLUMBIA.

(Continued.)

[Recovery from revulsion, on firmer ground nothing about devotion to Mexico, intimation of open resistance in their refusal to give up any man to the military: considering a scheme for uniting all Texas.]

COLUMBIA TO ALL TEXAS.

At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of the town of Columbia held in Columbia, on Saturday the 15th day of August, Wm. H. Wharton, Esqr., was called to the Chair, and Wm. T. Austin appointed Secretary, when the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a Consultation of all Texas through her representatives is indispensable.

Resolved, That a committee composed of fifteen persons, *to be called a Committee of Safety and Correspondence for the Jurisdiction of Columbia*, be elected and that they be instructed to prepare an address to all the Jurisdictions of Texas requesting them to co-operate with us in the call of a consultation of all Texas.

Resolved, That the Committee communicate with all Texas in the most prompt manner by sending confidential agents to each jurisdiction and that said committee keep the people correctly advised of all political intelligence of general interest and that they continue to act until displaced by the people or the consultation.

Resolved, That we hold ourselves bound to pay our proportion of all expenses incurred by said committee in sending expresses, printing, &c.

Resolved, That we invest the committee of safety and correspondence as our agents with full power to represent the

Jurisdiction of Columbia, to use the most efficient means to call the consultation, and to use all means in their power to secure peace and watch over our rights.

Resolved, That we will not give up any individual to the Military authorities.¹

In compliance with the second resolution the following gentlemen were elected a committee of safety and correspondence: John A. Wharton, W. D. C. Hall, Henry Smith, Silas Dinsmore, James F. Perry, John G. McNeel, Robert H. Williams, W. H. Jack, F. A. Bingham, John Hodge, Wade H. Bynum, B. T. Archer, Wm. T. Austin, P. Bertrand and Isaac T. Tinsley.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Texas Republican.

Resolved, Thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman and Secretary.

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn.

WM. H. WHARTON, *Chairman*,

WM. T. AUSTIN, *Secretary*.

COMMITTEE ROOM.

VELASCO, *August 18th, 1835.*

Pursuant to the second resolution adopted by the meeting held in the town of Columbia, on the 15th inst. a meeting of the committee of Safety and correspondence was held in the town of Velasco, on the 18th inst. members present, John A. Wharton, Wm. H. Jack, Warren D. C. Hall, Branch T. Archer, Isaac T. Tinsley, Henry Smith, Robert H. Williams, Francis A. Bingham, Peter Bertrand, John Hodge, Silas Dinsmore, W. H. Bynum, and William T. Austin, when Branch T. Archer was called to the Chair and Wm. T. Austin elected Secretary.

¹Refers to order of Mexican commander, Cos, that certain men, including Travis, active in the agitation, should be given up to the military authorities.

A committee was appointed to address the Citizens of all Texas for the purpose of bringing about a Consultation as resolved by the Columbia meeting.

The Chairman was authorized to appoint delegates to the different Jurisdictions of Texas.

Resolved, That the address submitted by the select committee in compliance with the first resolutions be adopted and that John A. Wharton, Esq., be requested to superintend the printing of the address and also to collect and publish the facts and evidence which may be deemed necessary and that one thousand copies of the address be published.

Resolved, That this committee recommend a suspension of all judicial proceedings of a civil character except in cases of urgent necessity.

Resolved, That F. A. Bingham, John Hodge, Henry Smith, Branch T. Archer, Robert H. Williams, and Peter Bertrand, be appointed a Committee to open subscriptions and receive contributions of money for the purpose of defraying the costs of printing, sending expresses and other necessary expenses.

THE ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Fellow-Citizens: The undersigned have been elected by the people of the Jurisdiction of Columbia, a Committee of Safety and Correspondence, and have been instructed to address you for the purpose of obtaining your co-operation in endeavoring to produce order, confidence, and government out of the present deplorable chaos and anarchy. It is unfortunately too true that Centralism with the rapidity of magic, has succeeded our late confederated form of government. Our governor is in captivity and our legislature dispersed by the bayonets of the soldiery. The Constitutions which we have sworn to support are thereby trampled under foot—in short we occupy the unenviable attitude of a people who have not a shadow of legitimate government. The loss

of all confidence at home and abroad is, and will continue to be, the consequence of this state of things. Immigration will entirely cease. The law of the strongest will be the only law that will prevail and nothing but doubt, confusion and violence will overshadow the land. After the most grave and mature deliberation the people of this Jurisdiction have conceived that a Consultation of all Texas through her representatives is the only devised or devisable mode of remedying the above recited evils & have instructed us to urge upon you to unite in bringing about such Consultation as speedily as possible. Some persons object to a Gen'l Consultation on the Ground that it is unconstitutional; admitting it unconstitutional we would ask if the Constitution authorized the consultation that formed the plans of Jalapa and Vera Cruz by which Bustamente and Santa Anna worked out their elevations; or if it authorized the late consultations of the city of Toluca & of the hundred other towns which have declared in favor of Centralism. A Constitution is more indispensable to us than to any other portion of the Republic, for since the imprisonment of our governor, the dispersion of our legislature, & the adoption of Centralism we have no constitutional organ through which to speak. It is too evident to admit of argument that the State of which Texas is a part being recognized as one of the contracting parties on forming the constitution we are not bound by any change of government or infraction of the constitution until our assent is obtained. How is that assent to be arrived at? We contend only by general Consultation the constitution and all officers under it having perished in the Anarchy that at present surrounds—and that unless something is done is likely soon to overwhelm us.

Some seem to imagine that the present difficulties can be quieted by remaining inactive and venting their endless and unavailing curses on the heads of the land speculators, and war party, as they are termed. We profess ourselves as a

matter of public policy diametrically opposed to all large monopolies of the public domain like the late land speculation; & equally opposed to the principle of any person or party rashly involving us in difficulties against the consent of the majority and we wish a consultation among other things for the purpose of devising some plan to prevent the remainder of our public lands from being trifled away; and also to prevent a few rash individuals from deluging us with all the horrors of a war without our consent, and before we are prepared. Unless some concerted plan of action is determined on in general Consultation such involvement is inevitable, for a great many believe in the hostile intentions of the government and have sworn to resist with their lives the introduction of armed force. Some seem to imagine that everything can be done by neighborhood or Colony meetings, suddenly assembled, as suddenly dispersed, and always acting under excitement.

We would ask if a Consultation of all Texas composed of members selected for their wisdom and honesty and their deep interest in the welfare of their country, who would deliberate calmly and in full possession of all the necessary information, we ask would not a body like this be apt to restore order and peace and confidence and would not its acts and its doings be more respected by the government, the people of Texas, and the world than the crude conceptions and rash determinations of a hundred or a thousand hastily convened meetings. We conceive it anti-republican to oppose a consultation. It is tantamount to saying that the people cannot and shall not be trusted with their own affairs. That *their voice* shall be stifled and that a *few* shall rule and dictate and lord it over us as is now, and always has been the case in this land of our adoption. What the Consultation may do when it meets we cannot venture to predict. Knowing however that it will speak the voice of the majority; & recognizing the republican principles that the ma-

majority are right on its decisions, we will fearlessly stake our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor. If (which we believe impossible) that majority should require us to yield servile submission to a form of government or to anything else that would disgrace us as free born men we would not counteract its decision—but would claim the privilege of removing ourselves from a land where such base and abject doctrines prevail.

The only instructions which we would recommend to be given to our representatives is to secure peace if it is to be obtained on constitutional terms, & to prepare for war—if war be inevitable. We herewith send you information for the truth of which we *vouch* calculated to convince the most incredulous that there is every prospect of our being soon invaded, the bare probability of which is certainly sufficient to make any prudent people meet together and provide for their protection. Those who are in favor of peace as no doubt all of us are, should earnestly recommend a consultation, for whether the government is hostile or not many believe it and will predicate on that belief such acts of violence as will most undoubtedly involve us in war—in short a Consultation is the only mode of securing peace promptly and permanently—or of carrying on war efficiently and successfully.

We propose, fellow-citizens, that each jurisdiction elect five individuals, the elections to be ordered and holden by the Committees of Safety and Correspondence, on the 5th October and the Consultation to convene in Washington on the 15th of the same month. We propose that each member use every exertion to ascertain the population of his jurisdiction. And we propose and request that each jurisdiction hold public meetings and elect committees to correspond with the committees of all other parts of Texas. In conclusion, fellow-citizens, we trust and implore that all party feeling and violence may be buried in oblivion and that we

may go on together in harmonious concert prospering and to prosper. We all have a common interest & are desirous to accomplish a common object—namely the welfare of Texas with which our own is indissolubly identified. We are now travelling different roads and devising different plans because we do not understand each other on account of our dispersed and scattered settlements, on account of the impossibility of disseminating correct information, and on account of the universal prevalence of faction, party spirit, rumor, & violence in every corner of the land. With the hope and the belief that you will co-operate with us in bringing about a consultation and that the happiness of all Texas may be promoted by its deliberations we subscribe ourselves your friends and fellow-citizens. Done in the committee room, in the 'Town of Velasco, on this the 20th of August, 1835.

B. T. Archer, Chairman,	Warren D. C. Hall,
John A. Wharton,	W. H. Bynum,
Silas Dinsmore,	Henry Smith,
I. T. Tinsley,	Wm. H. Jack,
Robert H. Williams,	Francis Bingham,
P. Bertrand,	John Hodge,

Wm. T. Austin, Secretary

(To be Continued.)

EARLY QUAKER RECORDS IN VIRGINIA.

(Concluded in this number.)

Daniel Sanboarn on 9 day of 11 mo. 1706 gave his consent to the meeting for Joseph Woodson to marry his daughter Mary.

John Scot on 10 of 3 mo. 1707 sent an acknowledgment for his error in marrying Joan Took in the manner he did; he thought she was a member of Pagon Creek meeting.

Daniel Akehurst Departed this Life the Eight day of the 11 m^o in the year 1699

Rich^d Rickesis Departed this life on the 29 day of the 7 m^o in the year 1703 about the tenth hour in the morning.

Elizabeth Small Daughter of Edmond Belson & mary Belson of nansemond County Departed this Life the 25th day of y^e 7th mon in the year 1717.

Catherin Ricks Departed this Life y^e 1th Day of y^e 8th mon in y^e year 1717

W^m Scott y^e elder Departed this Life y^e 11th Day of y^e 8th mon in y^e year 1717.

Isaack Ricks Departed this Life y^e 3^d day of 11th: moth 1723

Richard Jordan Departed this Life y^e 29th of 10th mo: 1723.

[Three fourths of a page cut out.]

Katheren wiggs Departed this life the twelfe day of the Eleaventh month 1675.

the Buriall of jeams Hill:

Rachill Hill Buried the tenth day of the first month 1674

Josife Hill Buried the fourteenth day the second month 1674

Elizabeth Hill the wife of jeams Hill Buried the 16th day of the 3^d month 1674

An: Hill Buried the 16th day of the 8 month 1674

Hannah Outland the wife of Cornelius Outland departed this life the Eleaventh day of the first month 1676

William Denson y^e Elder departed this Life y^e Eaight day of y^e first month: 1676.

Cornelius Oudeland: departed this Life on y^e: 13th day of the 12^{mo}: 1676

william Galliway of Scotland A minester of y^e Gospell of Jesus Christ departed this Life on y^e 27th of the 5 moth 1677

Mary Copland wife of Joseph Copland departed this Life y^e 27th day of the: 3 month: 1678.

William Yarrat y^e younger departed this Life towards y^e latter Eand of y^e yeare in: 1676

Margaret yarrat wife of william yarret the Elder and mother of the younger departed this Life abought a year after in 1677.

Edmond Bellson departed this life the 19 day of the 1 month in the year 1679

Ruth Harris y^e daughter of John Harris died y^e: 11th of y^e 4th mo^o 1679

William yarrat the Elder departed this Life y^e ———

william outeland departed this Life y^e 24 day of y^e 5 moth in y^e yeare 1687

Thomas Hollowell y^e Elder died y^e 16 of y^e 1 moth 1687

Edmond Hollowell his son died y^e 15 day of y^e 2 moth 1687

Mary Belson ye wif of Edmond Belson of Nanzemund departed this Life The: 18th day of y^e: 12: month: 1687

Christian Jordan the wife of Robart Jordan departed this Life y^e 26 of y^e 6 mo^o 1689

Tho. Hollowell y^e Elder departed this Life y^e 16 of y^e first moth 1687*

Edmond Hollowell y^e son of y^e aforesd Thomas Hollowell of Elizabeth River died y^e 15 of 2^d moth after.*

W^m Rickesis the son of Isaac Rickesis departed this life the 22 day of the sixth m^o Aboate halfe and houre before the goeing down of the sun In the year 1694: hee being almost 24 years of age.

Alice Hollowell widdow of Thomas Hollowell deceased the Elder Departed this Life this 19 day of the 9 m^o in the yeare 1700

Jacob Rickesis the sonn of Isaac Rickesis & Kathren his wife departed this Life upon the † day of the fivfth m^o about the first hour in the Afternoon

Thomas Page Junor his son^s Birth Recorded & daughter first Thomas Page the son of Thomas Page & Isabell his wife was Born on the 7 day of the Tenth m^o in the: year 1703 (?)

2 Elizabeth Page daughter to the above^{sd} Thomas & Isabell his wife was born on the 30 day of the 4 m^o In the year 1706

3: Henry Page sonn to the Aboves^d Thomas Page and Isabell his wife was Born on the ninth day of the second m^o in the year 1708-9

Abraham Rickes and Mary his wife their childrens nativities Recorded

Mary Rickes Daughter to the above^{sd} Abraham & Mary was Born on the first day of the 7 m^o in the year 1704.

Elizabeth Rickes Daughter to the above^{sd} Abraham & Mary was born on the 18 day of the 11 m^o In the year 1706.

Isaac Rickes Junor and Sarah his wife their Childrens nativities Recorded

W^m Rickes son of the Above^{sd} Isaac & Sarah his wife was Born on the 25 day of the 7 m^o In the year 1698.

* These two entries have been crossed off, being a duplicate of entries above.

† The words fifth and ninth have both been crossed out leaving the day of the month uncertain.

Isaac Rickes son of the above^{sd} Isaac & Sarah was Born on the 27 of the 12 m^o in the year 1702

Jacob Rickes sonn to the Above^{sd} Isaac & Sarah was Born on the 11 day of the second m^o In the year 1705

[Several pages cut out. Then follow letters from Joseph Glaister and from various meetings in England.]

Att A mans meeting att Chuckatuck in the County of nanzemond held the 9 of the 8 m^o 1707

That wereas some friends being Disatisfied as concer nathan newby^s testimony Complaint Being made to y^e monthly meeting Before this the meeting was Pleased to Defere itt to this meeting above mentioned for A further Consideration & a Careful enquiry being made as Concer the matter the meeting was Pleased in order to Proceed to Putt & end to this difference some friends being Appoynted for that Purpose & did Proceed in order their unto according to the best of their Judg^{mt} & wee the subscribers doe give our sence & Jud^{mt} Concerning our friend nathan newby that hee is a man that feares the Lord and that his Call is to the ministry and that itt is of God and that hee has A share with the Rest of his Brethren in the ministry & that it is our sence & Judg^{mt} that hee ought not to bee made & offender for the word or the like & tho some doe say that they doe not Receive Refresment from his ministry others say they have Received Refresment from his—through his ministry & hee allwaies Appeared to us the subscribers to bee willing to spend & to bee spent for the honnor & Glory of God And wee dare not disencourage him in his testimony but desieres that the Lord may Prosper him and bee with him to the end of his daies desiering that hee may be Carefull neither to outgoe his Gide nor linger behind him sence hee that makes hast may miss his way And hee that stayes behind lose his Gide and this is our sence & Judgment And if any amongst us friend or friends should Aproach unto the Lord in prayer and if any Amongst us Profesing Truth with should att any time sitt with their hatts on in the time of

Prayer unsatisfied with the friend so concerned that they ought to be brought to Jud^{mt} except the friend is denied by a meeting of friends

Isaac Rickes

Daniell Sanbourn

Jn^o Small

Richard Rattliff

Sarah Sanbourn

John Porter

Levied By Distress of Jn^o simons for the year 1704: 48 poundes of Tobb itt being for his Parrish levy.

Levied by distress of Jn^o simins for the year: 1706: 18 lb of Tobb itt being for his parish Levy.

Levied by distress for the year 1707: 98 poundes of Tobb itt being for his parish levy.

I say Recd pr Jn^o King Church warden for the Branch parish

Sesed for ministers dewes & Clerkes dewes a hundred poundes of this with Receipts

By mee John King Church warden.

“Margarett Jordan the Daughter of Rob^t Brashare was Born in the seventh m^o in the year 1642 and was Convinced of the Truth about the 16 year of her Age from w^{ch} time shee lived and exemplary life in all Conversation untill the day of her death and was a sufferer with my father both by Confinemen^t and alsoe the spoyling of their Goods by the Adversaries of Truth for the exercise of their Conciencie in the worship of God whose hearts was Given up in the service of Truth according to her Ability. shee was A Good wife A tender And A Carefull mother A Good mistris And a kind neighbour And Aboute the 63 year of her Age shee was Taken with and Indisposition of Boddy w^{ch} Con-tanued near 3 years in w^{ch} time shee was much weakened by Reason of her distemper & A little before her death some friends Come to see her to whome shee signified her Con-tent & spake much to them of the Goodness of God to her & s^d shee Questioned not of her salvation & upon A first day of the weeke being the fifth of the m^o shee spoke to mee

& s^d that there was A Time for her to die & that was her Time & Itt was Come. And on the Third day of the weeke as I was standing by her to see her last end shee Called mee by my name And s^d I am Gone. I Answered & s^d I thought shee would Goe to God, shee Answered with A Chearfull & a smiling Countenance I doe not doubt that And s^d Remembr^r my love to All friends & unto my Children And tell them that they fear god And love one Another And keep to meetings And then itt will bee well with them And bad mee send for my Eldest Brothers wife to whome when shee Came and severall of my Brothers shee s^d to them that they weare Come now to see her Last End And att 6 of the clock att night shee died in Remarkable Quietness the 7 day of the 10 m^o in the year 1708 haveing Lived About 66 years And survived my father 9 yeares lacking eighteen houres And was Buried the 11 day of the afores^d m^o

Benⁿ Jordan Testimony Concer his Mothre.

Heare follows And Adition by Joseph Glaister

Iff the Righteous bee had in Everlasting Remembrance And thot noe man shutt A Door In the house of the Lord nor Kindle a fire upon his Altar in vain nor Give A Cup of Cold water to A disciple of X^t In the name of A Disciple butt shall have a Plentifull Reward att the hand of the Pure Rightious Liveing Eternall God how then shall they Bee wrapt up in Eternall Joy And Consolation as the Recompence of the Just that hath served the Lord with their All opening their doores & heartes to faithful messengers & living minesters of our Lord And Saviour Jesus X^t doeing what they doe as unto God & not unto Man knowing that of him they have their Reward amongst the number of those servants of the Lord And Church of X^t was our well Esteemed and serviceable friend Margaret Jordan deceased one whoe fulfilled that saying Cast your Bread upon the waters for After Many daies you shall find Itt noe Question of her Reaping of the fruits of her Labours haveing her mind steadfastly Bent to

doe good in her day shee Continued In Great service unto the Church untill her last In this Low worlde And being Taken from her service hear as well as from All trouble that did or might Attend her Earthly Pilgrimage shee is Entred Into that Rest & Peace that Time will never wear out but weare shee will have a Plentifull & A Peaceable Reward & as Itt was Comended to the Church as vertues X^t of God Comanding to minester to the saints to wash their feet And dillegently to follow every Good worke w^{ch} service I doe desire may bee studied By All that In the Eyes of God will bee more Esteemed & Render men more happy as they dilligently follow every Good work then all worldly Honnours Can Render them

Nanzemond the 29 of the 3 mo 1709

Joseph Glaister''

[Most of a page cut out. The entries of births of five persons of Nansemond having been thereon.]

Seesed of Joshua Jordan for Preists tiths as followeth seised January y^e 29th of m^r Joshua Jordan ninety pounds of Tobbo for the minnisters Dues for y^e year 1717 by George Narsworthy Sheriff.

Seised Jan^y the 29th 1717 by vertue of an Execution bareing date y^e 22th Day of may 1715 of m^r Joshua Jordan two hundred fourty six and my fees twenty pounds of Tobb^{co} it being for minnisters Dues upon account of Andrew Woodley by me

George Narsworthy Shr.

(Concluded.)

REVIEWS AND NOTICES.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE YEAR 1901. O. vol I, pp. 583, II, 360. Washington: Gov. Pr. Office, 1902.

This Report appears in more convenient form than has been the case with earlier ones. Volume one is given up to the papers presented at the annual meeting held in Washington in Dec., 1901. The second volume presents Phillip's paper on *Georgia and State Rights* and the report of the Public Archives Commission for 1901. Only two parts of the report of this Commission concern the South. Dr. Bassett makes a supplemental report reciting the statutory provisions governing the publication and distribution of public documents in North Carolina. As was pointed out in the January number of these *Publications* the inaccuracy and vagueness of the first part of this report, the haziness of his statements and the lack of knowledge everywhere displayed by this writer when he undertakes bibliographical matters vitiate anything that he may say in this field and mark all his work of the kind as worthless.

Mr. Eugene C. Barker makes a preliminary report on the public manuscript archives of Texas. He divides the records into three classes: Colonial (to 1836), Republican (1836-45), and State. The colonial records include the archives of Bexar, now in possession of the University of Texas; the Austin Papers recently given to the same institution by the late Guy M. Bryan; the archives of Nacogdoches, now in the State Library; the Land Office Records; the archives of Mexico, in the City of Mexico; the archives of Saltillo, in Saltillo, which was the capital of the Mexican state of Coahuila and Texas, both of these contain-

ing much unexploited material on Texas, and the archives of the diocese of San Antonio.

Of interest in this connection is the paper of Professor George P. Garrison printed in the first volume on "South-western history in the Southwest." This paper deals mainly with the work of the University of Texas and of the Texas State Historical Association, with the great mass of valuable documentary materials stored there and with the work of a few of the leading students.

There is no doubt more historical activity in Texas than in any other section of the Southwest, but a richer or more romantic field could hardly be found than New Mexico. Moreover there are some signs of an awakening interest in things historical in that section, but it is as yet largely without intelligent direction. The New Mexico Historical Society with headquarters at Santa Fé has quite a large collection, mostly archaeological in character. It has also many books, pamphlets and newspapers published in or about the Territory since the beginning of the American domination, but they are poorly housed, ill arranged and sadly neglected. The same may be said in general of the manuscript archives of the Territory. These are many in number and rich and valuable in their contents, but with a few exceptions they do not extend back of the Pueblo Rebellion of 1680. Their neglect under some former administrations was shameful in the extreme. The one act of the administration of Governor Pile (1869-71) which gives him an unenviable remembrance is that he actually sold these precious records at so many cents a pound to the town grocers for wrapping paper! Some perished in the burning of the old capitol; those that have survived vandalism and fire, after being carted from place to place, lying in basements, &c., now rest at last in the Secretary of State's office in the new Capitol.

The recent efforts of the Library of Congress to obtain possession (or custodianship) of the documents containing

the history of the Spanish ownership of the Southwest besides provoking controversy has served the good purpose of awakening New Mexicans to the value of the historical treasures they possess. Under the stress of pressure from Washington a bill was put through the New Mexican upper house of assembly in March of the present year which provided for the transfer of these papers to Washington, the time and condition of their return to the Territory being practically left in abeyance. It was explained that this bill passed the council under fear that the Federal Government might take the records anyhow. At the instance of the Historical Society the bill was held up in the lower house until such amendments could be secured as would provide for the safe return of these records to the Territory and without expense to it after one year for the documents which are local and personal in their nature and after five years in the case of those which are of more general interest. It is understood that the Federal Government wishes to translate and publish the more important documents. The debates in the Historical Society developed the fact that there is a strong sentiment against sending these documents out of the Territory at all. It was even argued that there should be a law to prevent the export of archaeological materials of any kind; that all things which will throw light on the past should be kept within the Territory—an excellent idea were the Territory able to offer such other facilities to students as this scheme would necessitate.

The meetings of the Historical Society itself have not altogether risen above the stage of garrulous reminiscences. Still there are signs of improvement. At a recent meeting Prof. E. L. Hewitt of Las Vegas gave a talk on the old mission churches of New Mexico in which he showed that the churches of the Territory are much older than those of California to which so much care has been given. The oldest in California is that of San Diego dating from 1769, the

oldest in New Mexico is the one at Pecos, near Santa Fé, dating from about 1600; the one at Jemez is only a few years younger and San Miguel in Santa Fé goes back to 1650.

Local pride in Santa Fé claims that the Indian village occupying its site, Po-o-ge, was visited by Coronado in 1540 and that he laid the foundations of the Spanish town. In a well prepared and carefully worked out paper on this subject, based on contemporary authorities, Coronado, Jaramillo and Castañeda, Mr. R. J. Barnes proves beyond question that Coronado could never have been on the site of Santa Fé but that his line of march was from Bernalillo to Cicuyé, near the modern Glorietta, some twenty miles to the south of Santa Fé.

But to turn from the sections of the Report which deal with the Southwest to other papers: In his inaugural address Mr. Charles Francis Adams in a paper entitled "An undeveloped Function," pleads for the more extensive study of political history and the discussion of live political subjects in the historical spirit. Miss Lucy M. Salmon advocates the establishment of an American school of historical studies in Rome. Mr. Robert T. Swan, Commissioner of Public Roads of Massachusetts, tells of the efforts that are being made in that State under a general law requiring the protection of public documents to safeguard not only the public records of the State government, but also the records of the towns and counties. The picture of neglect, waste and destruction which he presents is harrowing to students and if so in Massachusetts what must be the case in other less careful States! Mr. Herbert Putnam discusses the position and aims of the Library of Congress and its relations to research in the United States. The National library is primarily a library of records. Its duty is to gather and preserve every possible literary memorial. It should acquire documents and papers which are national in scope.

It should not enter into competition with local institutions for items that are purely local if the local institutions are able to purchase for themselves. In a paper on James Madison and Religious Liberty Mr. Gaillard Hunt shows that Madison offered in the Virginia Convention of 1776 an amendment to the Bill of Rights which if adopted would have rendered any further legislation unnecessary. Dr. J. M. Vincent prints his memorial address on H. B. Adams. Dr. B. C. Steiner has a paper on Maryland's First Courts; F. C. Ogg has one on Jay's Treaty and the Slavery Interests; and Prof. A. Lawrence Lowell one on the Influence of Party upon Legislation in England and America. President Lyon G. Tyler reviews briefly the London Company Records and Dr. J. S. Bassett discusses the Relation between the Virginia Planters and London merchants.

The principal paper in volume 2 is U. B. Phillips's *Georgia and State Rights*. This paper was awarded the Justin Winsor prize. As Mr. Phillips is a native Southerner it is possible for him to see, understand and properly interpret matters that would be caviare to one who had not grown up in such environment. He undertakes to make an extended and extensive study of the political history of Georgia from the Revolution to the Civil War, with particular regard to Federal relations. His work is based largely on sources, is illustrated by colored maps showing the domination of political parties at certain periods and is supplemented by a bibliography. The work begins with a review of the relations between the State of Georgia and the Indians,—the struggle of the State to dispossess the Creeks and Cherokees, culminating in the success of the State in 1838. There is a chapter on the Troup and Clarke parties, the former representing the well-to-do or aristocratic element, mostly of Virginia antecedents, while the latter was made up largely of the less well-to-do citizens who lived on the frontiers and who had come into Georgia from North Carolina.

Troup's party became defenders of State rights in the nullification troubles and later passed into the Whig party, while the followers of Clarke supported the Union side against nullification, supported Jackson and became democrats.

There are chapters also on the Whigs and Democrats and slavery, the Kansas-Nebraska struggle and on Secession. There are 12 maps, 11 colored.

The Department of Archives and History of Alabama under an act of 1900 has published ALABAMA OFFICIAL AND STATISTICAL REGISTER, 1903. (Montgomery, Ala.: Brown Printing Co., 1903. O., pp. 326.) The compilation is made by Mr. Thomas M. Owen, Director of the Department, his careful hand and scholarly training being everywhere evident throughout its pages. It is doubtful if there is another man in the State who could have done the work so well. Certain it is that there are few who would have kept in mind so much the needs of the future historian and genealogist. The short biographical sketches of State officers are models of their kind for conciseness and brevity. They bristle with dates and contain many genealogical items. There are lists of county officers, statistics of taxes and taxable property, of population and of elections; a list of altitudes and of postoffices. Perhaps the most valuable feature of all is the carefully prepared lists of the organization and personnel of each of the Constitutional Conventions of the State, 1819-1901, with a complete bibliography of the literature of each. There is an index of 34 pages.

In *Old Time Stories of the Old North State* (Boston: D. C. Heath & Co., 1903. D. pp. vi+159, cloth) Lutie Andrews McCorkle (Mrs. W. P. McCorkle) seeks to present in an attractive form some of the leading facts in the history of North Carolina. Since two books covering the same general field have recently appeared (Allen's *History Sto-*

ries and Creecy's *Grandfather's Tales*) Mrs. McCorkle feels it necessary to say that her work is in no sense an imitation as it was in the hands of the publishers before either of the others appeared and this may be easily believed since her work more closely represents the spirit of colonial North Carolina than Allen and is more accurate in facts than Creecy. The author has made the facts of the principal periods of the State's history the background for stories of persons, children as far as possible, seeking thus to invest these facts with a personal interest. The stories have been taken from the standard books and no liberties have been taken with the facts save in the way of imaginary description and dialogue. The stories themselves touch on many important phases of the life of the colony such as the Indian massacre of 1711, the Regulation, the Revolution, &c. The telling of the stories has not always been simply done since many words are used which are beyond the child's vocabulary.

Professor W. G. Manly, of the State University of Missouri, has made a scientific study of the identification of the modern Ithaca with the Homeric Ithaca (*Ithaca or Leucas*, large 8 vo., pp. 52, illus., maps, \$1.00. Vol. 2, No. 1, Univ. of Mo. Studies, April, 1903). His task was to decide between the two islands of Ithaca and Leucas. He has exhaustively worked over the philological and geographical evidence, and reached the conclusion that the burden of argument favors Ithaca, which agrees with unbroken tradition, and also with scholarship except a couple of German authorities. It is a thorough piece of work, clear in expression, temperate in judgment.

The Editor of the series, Professor Frank Thilly, is to be warmly congratulated on the high standard he has set, and still more on the nerve and strength to stick to it as he has done, so far showing no tendency to sink to the level of the

semi-popular stuff that even some of the largest institutions are at times turning out.

A valuable contribution to Jewish history in Charleston, S. C., is made by Dr. B. A. Elzas, a rabbi there, in the *News and Courier* of March 29, 1903, when he gives an account of the patriotic part played by the Jews in the Revolutionary War. He goes back to original sources, even printing two facsimile letters. All his work on the Jews of South Carolina, (including those articles noticed on p. 119 of present volume of these PUBLICATIONS) Dr. Elzas has reprinted in 12 (14?) neat pamphlets, 100 sets. Only 25 sets remain, \$2.00 each. He also issues a prospectus for "The Old Jewish Cemetery at Charleston," at \$1.00 each if enough subscribers can be found to defray cost. The volume is to consist of a transcript of the inscriptions on the tombstones—about 500—which Dr. Elzas has himself copied.

G. E. Congdon has compiled *Waterman Year Book* for 1902, containing biography, chronology, directory, and miscellaneous facts, of the town of Waterman, Ill. (12 mo, pp. 38, paper, 25 cents.)

PHYSICAL CULTURE. By B. F. Johnson. Richmond, Va. B. F. Johnson Publishing Company.

This is a very valuable and timely publication and a copy of it properly studied in families where there are children would conduce very much to their health, comfort and happiness. As the author in his preface says "There are a great many ways by which the condition of the body affects the mind and disposition. Perfect health improves the disposition, induces greater kindness of heart, and prompts a strong love of purity, all of which aided by the religious advantages we enjoy, tend to place us in a loftier plane of life."

The book is handsomely illustrated and bound and is dedicated to the memory of Lucius, Mabel and Frank Johnson.

The Life of Gen. Winfield Scott (D. Appleton & Co., New York, Great Commander Series, 1894, by Gen. Marcus J. Wright) heretofore noticed by us has been adopted as a textbook by the Staff and War College of Fort Leavenworth.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

THE VIRGINIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY, April, 1903, vol. 10, No. 4, pp. 337-480+xvi, quarterly, \$5.00 yearly, \$1.50 singly. Richmond, Va.

Contents: 1. Proceedings of the Va. Committee of Correspondence, 1759-67 (19 pp., minutes, and one long letter of Dec. 12, 1759, to Colonial Agent Edward Montague on land laws and tobacco money); 2. Henry County (3 pp., items of payments); 3. Effect of the adoption of the Constitution upon the finances of Virginia, by W. F. Dodd (11 pp., really sketch of Va. finances 1776-1790; a seminar product of Chicago University; no illuminating comment such as would come spontaneously from general knowledge of contemporary conditions); 4. Some Virginia Colonial Records (12 pp., chiefly private petitions, 1670, for pecuniary relief; papers omitted from the *Calendar of Va. State Papers*); 5. John Brown letters, continued (6 pp., one letter from Detroit tells of a party forming to rescue Brown); 6. Books in Colonial Virginia (16 pp., book inventories gathered from partial examination of county records; shows books were widely possessed); 7. Virginia gleanings in England, continued (8 pp., abstracts of wills as far back as 1657); 8. Ferrar papers, continued (4 pp., 3 letters from Edwin Sandys, 1619-1622, who was sponsor for the infant colony); 9. Virginia Militia in the Revolution, continued (2 pp., items of payments); 10. Virginia newspapers in public libraries, continued (2 pp., vols of *Enquirer*, with sketch of its career); 11. Virginia in 1638, continued (5 pp., abstracts of petitions and orders on trade, tobacco, and official squabbles); 12. Notes and queries (7 pp.); 13. Genealogy (9 pp., Minor, Herndon, Brooke families); 14. List of Publications received (3 pp.); 15. General index

(32 pp., seemingly exhaustive as to names, but almost useless as to subjects); 16. Proceedings of annual meeting (10 pp.); 17. Resolutions in Memory of Dr. J. L. M. Curry (1 p.).

THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, April, 1903, Vol. IV, No. 2, pp. 83-194, quarterly, \$3.00 yearly, \$1.00 singly, Charleston, S. C.

Contents: 1. Papers of the Second Council of Safety (14 pp., dates 1775-1776, bearing mainly on providing arms and stores for volunteers, with a folded sheet of Returns of Moultrie's regiment); 2. Letters from Hon. Henry Laurens to his son John (9 pp., 3 letters, spring of 1774; chiefly family matters with caustic fling at "block-headed grammarians"); 3. Descendants of Col. William Rhett (82 pp., two illustrations); 4. Editorial department (5 pp., notes, necrology.)

THE GULF STATES HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, January, 1903, Vol. I, No. 4, pp. 239-300, bi-monthly, \$3.00 yearly, 50 cents singly, Montgomery, Ala.

Contents: 1. Yancey; A Study, by J. W. DuBose (13 pp., Yancey's part in politics just before 1860; turgid style, no important new sources); 2. Executive and Congressional directory of the Confederacy (9 pp., reprinted from U. S. records); 3. Reclamation of an Industry, by E. K. Broadus (5 pp., sketch of destruction of Florida orange groves, 1895, and slow revival since, so that "has grown a new and better Florida;" but produce only one-fourth as much of the fruit, or little over a million boxes now against five million in 1894); 4. First Law of the Mississippi Territory, by D. Rowland (5 pp., militia law, with preliminary sketch); 5. Iberville Historical Society, by A. C. Harte (4 pp., constitution with historical statement; fourteen members); 6. Florida Newspapers in Congressional Library (4 pp., reprint

from library publication); 7. Notes on Poe Genealogy (2 pp., letter, no date, from E. A. Poe, on family history); 8. Documents (5 pp., 3 documents; (a) letter, January 14, 1897, J. W. Bradberry's estimate of Calhoun; (b) letter, February 18, 1865, J. M. Forbes, of Richmond, Va., on outlook for South; (c) Evidence that Gen. J. Wilkinson was buried in the City of Mexico); 9. Editorial department (12 pp., topics, notes, reviews.)

The *American Historical Review* for April contains a report of the proceedings of the Philadelphia meeting held last December. Prof. G. T. Lapsley discussed the origin of property in land; Simeon E. Baldwin gives an account of American business corporations before 1789 and Prof. H. E. Bourne has a paper on American constitutional precedents in the French National Assembly. Prof. F. J. Turner prints original documents from the Wisconsin State Historical Society dealing with George Rogers Clark and the Kaskaskia campaign of 1777-78 and Professor J. F. Jameson prints a part of Charles Pinckney's long lost plan for a federal constitution.

The North Carolina *Booklet* for December, 1902, deals with historic homes in North Carolina. The contributors are Miss Lida Tunstall Rodman who writes about Bathtown in general and the career of Blackbeard in particular. Mr. Thomas Blount uses the title Buncombe Hall to give an account of the family and services of Col. Edward Buncombe while Dr. Richard Dillard writes of Hayes and its builder, Gov. Samuel Johnston and of the excellent library founded by him and his son, James C. Johnston. The Booklet contains a portrait of Gov. Johnston, an illustration of Hayes and the usual quota of errors.

The January number continues the series of sketches of Historic Homes in North Carolina begun in the December

number. Col. W. H. S. Burgwyn writes a short sketch of The Groves at Halifax, the home of the brilliant and politically powerful Willie Jones, the founder of the anti-federalist party in the State. There is an illustration of the ruins as they are today after surviving occupation by one army of friends and two of foes. Col. A. M. Waddell writes of historic homes on the Cape Fear and Miss Martha Helen Haywood of Wakefield near Raleigh. An improvement in proof reading is greatly to be desired. (pp. 25.)

THE METHODIST QUARTERLY REVIEW, April, 1903, Vol. 52, No. 2, whole No. 178, pp. 211-416, \$2.00 yearly, 50 cents singly, Nashville, Tenn.

Contents: 1. Christ's work in redemption, by Bishop A. C. Smith (16 pp., a clear popularization of the orthodox protestant theology); 2. Woodrow Wilson's history of the American people, by J. J. Tigert (26 pp., thoughtful most favorable review); 3. H. P. Hughes, by William Harrison (11 pp., sketch of this eminent English divine, based on J. G. Mantle's biography); 4. Religion, philosophy and science, by C. G. Shaw (15 pp., an academic definition of these three terms, that religion deals with the soul, science with the world, philosophy with both); 5. George W. Kendall, by George F. Mellen (10 pp., interesting sketch of this Ahmerst, Mass., boy who, born about 1800, went South as a newspaper worker, and became one of the founders of New Orleans Picayune, dying rich in 1867); 6. The inevitable in the Southern pulpit, by M. T. Plyler (9 pp., that the pulpit must recognize the industrial and educational advancement in the South, and must face inroads of evolution and "higher criticism" of the Bible); 7. The educational outlook in the South, by B. W. Arnold (8 pp., a concise summary of present agencies, and an earnest plea for Christian influence in schools and for better education of women); 8. Proposed amendment of the Southern

college curriculum, by Prof. E. M. Marvin (10 pp., urges greater attention to history and sociological studies); 9. Women novelists and marriage, by Mrs. J. D. Hammond (5 pp., obscure, but writer seems to believe that women are not by nature morally superior to men); 10. John Keats, by S. A. Link (9 pp., sketch and study, in average stock style); 11. Methodist hymnology, by W. F. Tillett (16 pp., historical sketch, chiefly as to work of Watts and the Wesleys; uncritical); 12. Educational departments (68 pp., book and periodical reviews, the Bible in eastern explorations, missions, educational work, note on gambling.

CONFEDERATE VETERAN, March, 1903, Vol. II. No. 3, 4to., pp. 99-135. illus., \$1.00 yearly, 10 cents singly, Nashville, Tenn.

An echo of Senator Hanna's bill for pensioning old slaves appears in a letter from Mrs. T. M. Green, of Wilkes county, Georgia, strongly urging the passage of the measure as a matter of charity. She mentions several pathetic cases of suffering in helpless old age, and argues that only national aid will relieve such wholesale want. The editor reprints an editorial of ten years ago advocating the purchase of homes by the general government for the freedmen. As if to strengthen these views there immediately follows a very touching little sketch of the life of an aged negro, just died, Frederick Pouncey who had drawn an Alabama State pension for a number of years because of his "loyalty to the Confederate Cause," having been a faithful body servant for his white owners during the Civil War. He made a collection of battlefield relics, beginning at Shiloh. He bequeathed them all to the Sophia Bibb chapter of the U. D. C. He was 77 years old at death, (born March 25, 1825, died August 15, 1902) and his funeral was attended by his white friends. Presumably it was they who penciled on the head-board "A Christian and a Soldier." Facing each

other, on one page is the eloquent tribute to Lee by C. F. Adams in New York on January 26 last that a statue should be erected to Lee in Washington, while on the opposite page are the reactionary resolutions of the Lincoln Post of the G. A. R., of Topeka, Kansas, bitterly condemning such spirit as Adams manifested.

THE LOST CAUSE, February, 1903, Vol. 8, No. 7, 4to., illus., pp. 98-110, \$1.00 yearly, 10 cents singly, Louisville, Ky.

A good deal of space is given to the history of slavery to show that the prejudice against color goes back to colonial days in all the settlement along the Atlantic. There is also a sketch of Dr. J. L. M. Curry, who used to declare that the South did not import any slaves herself but only took those brought over by the Northern traders.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, March, 1903, Vol. 22, No. 3, illus., pp. 215-319, organ D. A. R., \$1.00 yearly, 10 cents singly, Washington, D. C.

Two pages of "Revolutionary Records" about cover the additions to historical knowledge in this issue. -

FLORIDA MAGAZINE, April, 1903, Vol. 6, No. 4, illus., pp. 173-226, \$1.00 yearly, 10 cents singly, monthly, Jacksonville, Fla.

There is one paper of historical interest, the account of phosphate mining in Florida, from the beginning in 1889 to present.

NOTES AND NEWS.

HISTORY TEACHING IN THE SOUTH is deplorably deficient in men and means, and lamentably indefinite in purpose, according to an article in the February *School Review*. In many of the sixty odd collegiate institutions examined, incompetent and untrained persons have charge of the history classes. Some offer less than six hours weekly to the subject and only 16 offer as much as 12 hours, both required and elective. In only a few does an instructor give his whole time to history, usually having economics also. In nearly half history is yoked with philosophy; in very many it is arbitrarily linked with "any old thing" that happens to be lying around loose. As for books, the best that can be said is that "library facilities are only fair," with but comparatively few volumes, and these largely out of date, with exceptions, of course. The poorly paid professors often have to place their private collection at the disposal of the students, to piece out appliances. But most distressing is the vagueness of aim. A foggy conception will do nothing even with a multitude of material. No less than five different objects were observed; information, government, interpretation, investigation, and a jumble of all of these. The bewilderment of teachers and consequent floundering of students may be imagined. But that vagueness is no worse there than in the rest of the country, perhaps not as bad.

The gathering of these facts grew out of a conference of some of the Southern members of the American Historical Association at the annual meeting in Washington, December, 1901. A committee, Professor F. W. Moore, Vanderbilt University, chairman, was appointed to secure data on which to base an effort for improvement. They have made

a comprehensive enquiry, and their report as to conditions is authoritative. Their conclusion that it is "exaggerated and indiscriminating" to charge Civil War sentiment with sole responsibility for backward conditions must be accepted as final. It is to be regretted tho that the committee did not openly frown on the weak presumption of a half dozen or so institutions in trying to give graduate courses and degrees. The Johns Hopkins alone, south of Mason and Dixon's line is competent to do this. But the best part of this sane report is the hopeful tone and the positive conviction that matters are growing steadily better. (*School Review*, February, 1903, pp. 107-122. Reprint.)

TRUTH REGARDLESS OF SENTIMENT.—Great credit is due the *Confederate Veteran*, (Nashville, Tenn.) for its open-mindedness in publishing articles to prove that the South furnished more than 600,000 men to her armies. It has been a sad Southern weakness to cling to this figure without demonstrating its correctness, but light is gradually breaking in. In the March *Veteran* Mr. H. D. Loftis, of North Carolina, from a survey of State statistics concludes "that the South from first to last put over one million men in the field." He also refers to the usual average of one soldier to five inhabitants, giving a million men out of a population of five million whites. It is most encouraging to see such freedom from petty sectionalism. Though no reference is made to him, Mr. T. L. Livermore, of Massachusetts, can feel that the seed he sowed is bearing fruit.

THE VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY at its annual meeting January 16, 1903, chose Captain W. Gordon McCabe president, in place of Mr. Joseph Bryan who had served continuously for ten years. A loving cup was presented to him "in recognition of his executive ability as president of the society, 1893-1903." The official report showed a member-

ship of 758, or a decrease of ten; total receipts of \$3,938.00, a surplus of \$467.00; and a permanent fund of nearly \$4,000. The formal address was delivered by Professor A. B. Hart on "Historical Societies and Historical Research."

THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION SPIRIT in Alexandria, Va., has been instrumental in saving from destruction what is claimed (*Washington Times*, March 30, 1903) to be the oldest house in that town, that built by J. C. Carlyle in 1752. It is believed to have been Braddock's headquarters when he met the colonial governors for consultation over his proposed expedition against Fort Duquesne. It has now been obtained by a local society to be kept as a historical site.

THE JACKSON PAPERS have been presented to the Library of Congress by the descendants of Montgomery Blair who was postmaster-general in Lincoln's cabinet. They are a large collection, going back in dates prior to 1800. They will be arranged for public inspection as rapidly as possible.

CARDS AND HISTORY—not library cards but cards with spots on them are meant. The feminine mind is not perplexed with *methods of history*, but goes ahead and fuses all ways and means to one end. The Habersham Chapter of the D. A. R. for advancing the cause of history, gave a "progressive euchre tournament" lasting two days, February 17, 18. We may in time see mock marriages, horse races and bull fights all adapted to the *cause* of history.

PUBLICATIONS

VOLUME I, 1897, pp. 336, (Out of Print).

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VOLUME III, 1899, pp. 384, \$3.00 UNBOUND.

THE FLORIDA MOUND-BUILDERS, Thomas Featherstonhaugh—EDWARD MOSELEY, James Franklin Shinn—JACOB AMMONET, OF VIRGINIA, Clifton Wood Bransford—SOME DIFFICULTIES OF A TEXAS EMPRESARIO, Lester G. Bugbee—THE TEXAN EXPEDITION AGAINST MIER, Thomas J. Green—PERSONNEL OF THE NORTH CAROLINA CONVENTION OF 1788—A CONFEDERATE INCIDENT, J. L. M. Curry—REPORT OF THIRD ANNUAL MEETING, Colyer Meriwether, *Sec'y*—SIDNEY LANIER, George S. Wills—NULLIFICATION RESOLUTIONS, A. S. Salley—THE RENICK FAMILY OF VIRGINIA, E. I. Renick—HENRY TIMROD, Henry E. Shepherd and A. S. Salley—JOHN BROWN, Thomas Featherstonhaugh—SALISBURY (N. C.) CONFEDERATE PRISON, A. W. Mangum—BOOK NOTES—NOTES AND QUERIES—INDEX.

VOLUME IV, 1900, pp. 525, \$3.00 UNBOUND.

WASHINGTON AND THE CONSTITUTION, J. L. M. Curry—ANDREW R. GOVAN, A. S. Salley, Jr.—THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR IN N. C.—WHY THE CONFEDERACY HAD NO SUPREME COURT—THE TEXAS FRONTIER, 1820-1825, Lester G. Bugbee—A BAPTIST APPEAL—REPORT OF FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING, Colyer Meriwether, *Sec'y*—THE PURCHASE OF LOUISIANA, Daniel R. Goodloe—THE JOURNAL OF THOMAS NICHOLSON—ANECDOTES OF GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT—CONGRESSMAN STOKES AND PUBLIC ARCHIVES—THE SOUTHERN PLANTER OF THE FIFTIES, Louisa P. Looney—LETTER FROM A REVOLUTIONARY OFFICER—GOVERNOR RICHARD BENNETT, I. T. Tichenor—LIGHT ON THE NEGRO PROBLEM—LEE AND THE CONFEDERACY, Peter Joe Hamilton—THE BATTLE OF KING'S MOUNTAIN—CINCINNATI SOCIETY IN VIRGINIA, John Cropper—SOME COLONIAL ANCESTORS OF JOHNS HOPKINS, Miles White—SOUTHERN REVOLUTIONARY FRONTIER LIFE, William Martin—JOHN WRIGHT STANLY, J. D. Whitford—THE HIGHLANDERS IN AMERICA—REVIEWS AND NOTICES—NOTES AND QUERIES—INDEX.

VOLUME V, 1901, pp. 565, \$3.00 UNBOUND.

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VOLUME VI., 1902, pp. 562, \$3.00 UNBOUND.

THE VIRGINIA LITERARY MUSEUM, J. W. Wayland—WILLIAM L. WILSON, TWO TRIBUTES—DISCOVERY OF LAKE SCUPPERNONG—LETTERS FROM JOSEPH MARTIN—DOCUMENTS ON THE TEXAS REVOLUTION—THE AMERICAN NEGRO, W. H. Councill—REPORT OF SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING, Colyer Meriwether, Sec'y.—JOURNAL OF CHARLES PORTERFIELD—SOUTHERN POLITICAL VIEWS, 1865, John H. Reagan—BIBLIOGRAPHY OF S. C. WOMEN WRITERS, A. S. Salley, Jr.—BI-CENTENARY OF THE FRENCH SETTLEMENT OF THE SOUTHWEST—AN EARLY DECISION ON IMPERIALISM, D. Y. Thomas—EARLY QUAKER RECORDS IN VIRGINIA—AN OLD-TIME MERCHANT IN SOUTH CAROLINA, Kate Furman—THE SPANIARDS IN THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, Stephen B. Weeks—DIARY OF A TEXAS MARCH, W. H. C. Whiting—JOURNAL OF CHARLES PORTERFIELD—CONFEDERATE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, John H. Reagan—NORTH CAROLINA IN THE CIVIL WAR—DEVELOPMENT OF HISTORICAL WORK IN MISSISSIPPI—A VALUABLE BOOK ON LOUISIANA, William Beer—GENERAL SUMTER AND HIS NEIGHBORS, Kate Furman—CALHOUN AND SECESSION—HERO OF THE ALAMO—REASONS AGAINST TRIAL OF JEFFERSON DAVIS, J. H. Reagan—SOUTHERN SULKY RIDE IN 1837—CONDITIONS IN N. C. IN 1783—TWO RECENT BOOKS ON SLAVERY—REVIEWS AND NOTICES—PERIODICAL LITERATURE—NOTES AND NEWS—INDEX.

VOLUME VII, 1903, \$3.00 UNBOUND.

No. 1. JANUARY, 1903.

	PAGE
GENERAL JOSEPH MARTIN (document, to be continued),	1
A SOUTHERN SULKY RIDE (document, continued),	7
EARLY QUAKER RECORDS IN VIRGINIA (documents, continued),	17
TEXAS REVOLUTIONARY SENTIMENT (documents, to be continued),	25
TWO SOUTHERN HISTORICAL COMMISSIONS,	32
REVIEWS AND NOTICES,	34
PERIODICAL LITERATURE,	46
NOTES AND NEWS,	61

No. 2. MARCH, 1903.

	PAGE
REPORT OF SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING, Colyer Meriwether, Sec'y.	69
GENERAL JOSEPH MARTIN, (document, continued),	73
A SOUTHERN SULKY RIDE, (document, continued),	79
TEXAS REVOLUTIONARY SENTIMENT, (documents, continued),	85
EARLY QUAKER RECORDS IN VIRGINIA, (documents, continued),	96
REVIEWS AND NOTICES,	106
PERIODICAL LITERATURE,	127
NOTES AND NEWS,	138
RESOLUTIONS IN MEMORY OF DR. J. L. M. CURRY,	146

EXTRA VOLUME I.

INDEX to Meade's *Old Churches, Ministers and Families of Virginia*.
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